The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Post-Office Deficiency Bill in the Senate.

A Prospect of the Extinction of the Franking Privilege.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The attempt made in the Senate to-day to amend the Post-office Appropriation bill, caused great indignation here. The Printing Investigating Committee contemplate bringing Mr. WENDELL before the Senate for refusing to answer the question as to what particular purposes he applied the large amount of money he professes to have spent in the Pennsylvania Elections. Mr. WENDELL contends this is his private business, and declines answering.

Disappointed applicants for office here, complain that the Republicans have given away everything to their enemies, and they threaten rebellion at home.

The Secretary of War still holds the case of Major Cross under advisement. The sentence of the court-martial is understood to be "dismissal;" but the sentence will not be approved by the President.

The State Department denies any intention to seize the Lobos Islands as indemnity for claims against Peru. The Executive branch of the Government has not the power to do so. The President's power ends with diplomacy; Congress has to act, or the case ends with the refusal to pay.

Information received at the Sardinian and French legations intimates the Pope's acceptance of NAPOLEON'S proposition to relinquish certain Provinces.

Dispatches to our Government give assurances that Mr. MATHEW'S report on Mexico will lead to a recognition of the Constitutional Government by England.

The rights of naturalized citizens are again before the Cabinet on a case from Ohio. An interesting correspondence has taken place, which may be furnished in ten days.

The rejoinder of Secretary Cass to Lord JOHN RUSSELL is nearly ready for delivery. It is very severe in tone, but appears to be justified by the terms of His Lordship's note.

The election of Gov. LATHAM to the Senate, from California, is gratifying to Dr. GWIN, though unexpected. It removes the greatest danger to Dr. GWIN'S reelection. The Commissioner-General of the Land Office has decided that land grants may be located over small streams and shallow lakes, but in such instances the surface with water must be included in the grants as *terra firma*.

Senator GWIN designs introducing a bill, to allow preemptions on unsurveyed lands in California. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

Interesting accounts of the war in Morocco have been received here. It is stated that there were 60,000 Moors at the battle of Castellegos. Col. TASSARA, about thirty years of age, a younger brother of the Spanish Minister at Washington, distinguished himself greatly at the head of his regiment of Hussars, and was wounded in the engagement. Most of the high officers of the Spanish army are young men. The army had been obstructed in its operations and suffered much from constant rains. Spain is prosecuting the war with vigor, and will have before long a force of 80,000 men in Morocco.

Incident to the unexpected delay of the passage of the Post-office Appropriation bill by the Senate to-day, owing to the discussion of the Franking privilege, a memorial is in circulation this evening among the mail contractors now here, praying for the passage of the bill as it came from the House. If this cannot be done without delay, they ask that the interest clause and all other objectionable features be stricken out and left for future legislation stating, in conclusion, that their necessities are such as to require immediate action.

Congress will take action on the subject of the inauguration of MILLS' statue of WASHINGTON on the 22d inst. A large number of the members of Congress have expressed willingness to make a liberal appropriation to defray the expenses of the occasion. It is in contemplation formally to invite the New-York Seventh Regiment to participate in the ceremonies.

The Doorkeeper of the House, Mr. MARSTEN, has appointed Capt. DARLING his first, and IRA GOODENOW his second assistant. These gentlemen came here as candidates for the principal station, and are thus accommodated. There is wild excitement for places. Mr. MARSTEN, to-day, was pursued by hundreds of importunate men and boys.

It is said that only four or five of the thirty or more employes under the Clerk will be retained by him. The subject of dismissals and appointments was under consideration to-day. The number of applicants is more than usually large.

The President has recognized Ensign FRANCISCO FALLOW as Consul-General for the Republic of Uraguay at New-York.

The Criminal Court has sentenced WILLIAM BOYD to fourteen years in the Penitentiary for carrying away and stealing two negroes from this District.

Gov. LETCHER is in the city, on his return from Charleston. He will leave for Richmond to-morrow.

Judge ROWLS, of Tennessee, has been appointed Treasurer of the United States. He receives the unanimous indorsement of the Democratic members of Congress from that State.

Much interest is manifested in regard to Printer of the House. The conference, to-night, of those who voted for PENNINGTON, was called to determine that question.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, presided, and Mr. COLFAX was the Secretary.

After a spirited debate, the following were placed in nomination: Mr. ABRAM S. MITCHELL, editor of the St. Louis *News*; Mr. DUFREES, of Indiana, editor of the *Atlas*, and Mr. COOMBS, of the Washington *Republic*.

Three ballots were taken, and on the last Mr. MITCHELL received the highest vote, but this was not conclusive. If elected it is Mr. MITCHELL'S design to unite with Mrs. BAILEY in the publication of the National *Era*.

Another Conference will be held to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Col. FORNEY'S batch of appointments will not be made for a week to come. He leaves to-morrow morning for Philadelphia.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The President sent a message to the Senate returning the joint resolution passed on the last day of the last session appropriating money for removing the bar and obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution for the relief of Commander H. J. HARTSTENE, appropriating $6,008. Adopted.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a joint resolution authorizing Commodore SHUBRICK to accept a sword from URQUIZA. Adopted.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem..) introduced the Post-office Deficiency bill with amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up after the morning hour.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the release of payments for the town site of San Francisco. Referred.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet at 1 o'clock Adopted.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) introduced amendments to Mr. DAVIS' resolutions, expressive of a devotion to the Union, &c. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced the following:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of the power and patronage of the President of the United States in the power of removal and appointment to office, and report the number of offices of trust and profit under the control of the President, excluding the Army and Navy, but including such as are under the control of the heads of departments, and the amount paid to those appointed to such offices; also, further to inquire whether any power and patronage are exerted to influence the legislation of Congress, or any elections in the States or Territories, and whether any and what sums of money are paid, or required to be paid, by persons holding offices of trust and profit, as contributions in support of elections, and to inquire whether the power and patronage are used by heads of departments over subordinates, mechanics and contractors. And also the allowance made to contractors of supplies and those employed to purchase Government sites, vessels, engines, &c., transportation of stores, &c., and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.) from the Committee on Claims, reported several private bills which had been favorably acted on by the Court of Claims.

A resolution to print the meteorological reports of the Smithsonian Institute, caused some debate.

Mr. HUNTER objected to the publication.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.) said the request to print came from the President of the Smithsonian Institute and the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.) opposed the printing, on the ground that the work collected was not authorized by Congress.

Finally the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone prior orders and take up the Post-Office Deficiency Bill. Adopted.

The bill was taken up and read.

The first amendment made by the Committee on Finance was to make provision for wrapping paper, mail paper, &c. It was agreed to.

The second amendment was to the third section, providing that interest should duly be paid to contractors themselves, and be in full for all claim for damages, and providing that no interest is to be allowed on the last quarter.

Mr. HUNTER said it gave the interest to the contractors in lieu of damages.

Mr. CHESTNUT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) thought it did great injustice to assignees.

Mr. HUNTER said the latter could have their claims adjudicated in Court. What was wanted was to clear the United States of any claim for damages, and pay the interest to those only who could release the Government.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) wanted to know whether the interest was confined to the deficiency of last year.

Mr. HUNTER said yes.

Mr. HALE thought this would set a dangerous precedent. The Postmaster-General goes on making contracts just as though Congress had made an appropriation.

Mr. HUNTER replied the Postmaster-General is compelled by law to make these contracts. The Postmaster-General did not pledge the Government to pay interest. Congress allowed it in lieu of damages.

After further debate and trifling modification, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved an amendment to include sub-contractors, who actually performed the service, in the benefits of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. HUNTER moved to reconsider, on the ground that the Department did not know the sub-contractors.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought the amendment eminently just and proper.

Mr. TOOMBS said he wanted those who did the work to get the money. He did not want to give it to those who prowled about the Department and got the contracts, and sub-let them to honest men, who did the work.

Messrs. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) and FITCH, opposed the amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said the amendment would give the Department endless trouble in deciding on the conflicting claims of contractors and sub-contractors. The contractor was the man who suffered the damage; he had furnished the means to carry on the service when the Government failed to do so.

The amendment was reconsidered.

The amendment was then rejected—ayes, 17; nays, 30.

The third amendment provides for the abolition of the franking privilege after the 1st of May, but that all persons now entitled to the privilege are exempted from the prepayment of postage.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the amendment had no business there. A difference of opinion on this point led to the defeat of the bill at the last session.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) denounced the abuse of the franking privilege. He wanted to see the whole system abolished, and moved to strike out the last clause, which would saddle the expense upon a constituent, who received letters or documents.

Mr. FESSENDEN advocated the amendment as it stood.

Mr. RICE said the present object was to pay the honest debts of the Government, and the Senate should not embarrass action by introducing subjects not germane thereto.

Mr. TOOMBS said the mail contractors had no more claim than any other class of the public creditors. Now was the best time to get this reform through. This privilege, which costs the Department now $1,800,000 per annum, ought to be abolished. It was not proper that members who wrote to constituents on public business should bear the burden themselves. Let the persons who are benefited by the correspondence pay for it.

Mr. HALE moved to amend by changing the time to April. If it extended to 1st of May, it would be after the Charleston Convention, and the Democrats would have benefits not enjoyed by the Republicans, who do not meet in Chicago till June. [Laughter.]

Mr. TOOMBS accepted the amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment, as having been improperly introduced. If the proposition had so much merit, it might carry itself through.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said there were special laws requiring the Treasury Department to pay out $700,000 to the Post-Office Department on account of the transportation of free matter. If the amendment passed, those laws still existed, and the Treasury would not be relieved. The subject was one requiring preparation and examination, and ought to be considered by itself.

Mr. DAVIS advocated the adoption of the amendment now. They could then go on and perfect the system. The amendment proposed, first, the reform of an abuse; and secondly, a change of the policy of the administering department. The abuse of the privilege was in the burdening of the mails with a large mass of documents.

Mr. COLLAMER explained, that previous to 1851 the Postmaster-General was limited in giving out contracts by the receipts of the Department. But when three-cent postage was established in 1851, it was provided that the mail service should not be reduced. The consequence was, that the Postmaster-General had unlimited discretion, and could, if he chose, increase the expenses to twenty or thirty millions. Mr. COLLAMER moved an amendment repealing the acts of 1847 and 1851, appropriating $700,000 annually for the use of the Post-office Department.

Mr. TRUMBULL said persons writing to members on business could inclose stamps. He pointed out the abuses likely to arise from the adoption of a proviso exempting members from the payment of postage. He wanted the whole system wiped out.

After further debate, in which Messrs. TOOMBS, COLLAMER and HALE of California, (Dem.,) participated, a vote was taken on Mr. TRUMBULL'S motion to take out the proviso, and it was rejected by yeas 24, nays 32.

Mr. SLIDELL moved to postpone the bill untill 1½ o'clock. Carried.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

THE ECLECTIC.—The February number of this magazine is filled with instructive reading, judiciously culled from the Foreign Magazines. As embellishments, Mr. SARTAIN furnishes a full length portrait of the Queen of England, arrayed in royal robes, and a likeness of the Iron Duke of WELLINGTON. A monthly so popular as this, would do a good service to its readers and greatly enhance its value, by presenting a fuller *resumé* of transactions in the literary world. There must be ample material in the hands of its editors for a monthly summary of this character.

EXPECTED REAPPEARANCE OF THE COMET OF 1556.—Prof. LOVERING, in one of his late Astronomical lectures before the Lowell Institute, said that the great comet of 1556, which caused the abdication of CHARLES V. of Spain, is confidently expected to reappear during the present year, and French astronomers are even now on the look-out for it. If no error has been made in the revised calculations, it will probably be seen from this planet during the Fall of 1860.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

Election of Delegates at Large to the Charleston Convention—Speech of Mayor Wood—Commodore Vanderbilt offers a Steamer to carry the Party to Charleston.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The Convention reassembled to-day, and after dispatching some unimportant business proceeded to the appointment of delegates at large to the Charleston Convention, when the following gentlemen were elected, namely: Fernando Wood, John A. Green, Jr., Gideon J. Tucker, Joshua R. Babcock. Alternates—William C. Beardsley, James T. Soutter, John Haggerty, and Benjamin Chamberlain.

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

FERNANDO WOOD, having been called upon, addressed the Convention. His remarks were, in substance, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE DELEGATION: I thank you. The honor you have conferred upon me is equaled only by its responsibility. I shall endeavor to discharge the duty, if not satisfactory to all, at least with firmness and conscientiousness. To be one of the State representatives thus selected, by those who have been chosen by the free suffrages of the National Democracy of the several Congressional Districts, is a high and honorable trust. Such a position is always one of grave moment to the people represented, but under the circumstances which surround us and the questions to be determined by the Convention to which we have been elected, renders my duty the more arduous and responsible. I shall fill it as best I can, relying upon your counsels and support to make my office profitable to the National Democracy of the Empire State and the nation.

My friends, what is the state of the times? Why is it that this great country is now distracted by antagonistic elements fearfully conflicting—that a people territorially, commercially, and in all the essentials which are necessary to make a nation intelligent, free and happy, are thus distracted and nearly destroyed?

In the Northern States domestic commercial interests are drooping. A pervading spirit of fear, doubt, and distrust, is manifested. Capitalists timidly shrinking from active participation in the pursuits of men. Patriotic hearts beat quickly and feverishly, and for the first time since the establishment of the Federal Government good men talk seriously, yet with horror, of the probable approach of the impending national crisis.

At the South, though a different, yet a no less deplorable public sentiment exists. There, the common temper is that of men insulted and aggrieved. A spirit of armed resistance which but yesterday was confined to the adventurous and the reckless now exists in every household and actuates every inhabitant. There is but one feeling, but one determination. The whole country is a military camp, and every woman prepared to defend herself against negro insurrection at home, and against white aggression from abroad. Like a fortress upon the eve of siege, the people of that section are preparing, with one accord, to throw themselves upon their own resources—to subsist exclusively upon their own productions—to be governed by laws altogether of their own creation—to part with the advantages, so that they may escape from the insolent interferences of these communities and States which had formed with them a solid compact of fraternity and Federal protection.

Thus, as between these sections, it would appear an eternal separation is about to take place. The unity formed by our revolutionary sires, cemented so firmly by revolutionary blood, is shaking upon the eve of dissolution, and that which God in his wisdom put together is about to be at last sundered into fragments by the folly and wickedness of man.

And now my friends why is this? Whence the origin of these lamentable internal commotions? To what cause may be traced antagonisms pregnant with such dreadful consequences? It is an invidious task to attempt to place responsibility for crime. Would that some other than myself had assumed the duty of speaking out boldly of, and pointing to the causes which have brought our noble country to the precipice on which it now stands.

When I first entered public life, twenty years ago, as a member of Congress, we had great domestic national issues. The nation was divided into two parties, each led, it was true, by warring statesmen, but each truly national, conservative and patriotic. The issues were those appertaining to practical questions of governmental policy. They referred to the important questions of finance, of commercial, navigating and manufacturing interests, and to the proper conduct of our foreign affairs; and, in the assembled wisdom of Congress representing every portion of our extended empire, however much men differed upon these topics, they were unanimous in upholding the public honor, the public faith, and protecting from assault the domestic rights of each other's constituents.

No man was found bold enough to advocate a theory which struck at the homes and the firesides of women and children. No demagogue was found fool enough to assume an attitude of hostility to the right of families to regulate their own domestic relations. No party or faction was found base enough to attempt to obtain political power by catering to morbid sentimentality, founded upon mistaken philanthropy and benevolence; and, least of all, had it entered the minds of men or parties that it was profitable or wise to array one section of this glorious Union against the other.

But, my friends, a few years thereafter, covertly, yet surely, adder seeds were sown. Foiled and disappointed politicians, utterly bankrupt in hopes and prospects, conceived an iniquitous abstraction by which to regain lost partisan power or destroy the Government, to the detriment of all others. In an evil hour an eminent, though disappointed, man was induced to listen to the insidious advocates of this theory. He was told that there was a slumbering Puritanism in the North that could be aroused to political usefulness—that there existed a fanatical, non-political element which, under his experienced guide, might become profitable and available in controlling the numerical power of the Government.

With humiliation I admit that our State was selected as the theatre, and our own previously-trusted champion, VAN BUREN, was chosen the leader of this hellish plot by which Abolitionism was first warmed into partisan being and now used as an infernal machine threatening the destruction of the country. And thus was laid the egg from which was produced the so-called Republican party of to-day. From the Buffalo treason—conceived, applied and promulgated as I have described—has flown the dogmas upon which has been erected the Black Republican party of the North; and however odious and dangerous it is to the peace and continuance of the Union, let us not in contemplating it lose sight of the just responsibility attached to those who originally hatched the iniquity.

If the present condition of our public affairs can be traced more directly to the teachings of a SEWARD and a GIDDINGS, yet how much more should the country hold to a rigid accountability those who originally created and applied to partisan purposes the very dogmas uttered by those Republican leaders in the North, and practiced by JOHN BROWN in the South. Like the fallen angel, who was the author of all evil, so is MARTIN VAN BUREN and his adherents justly chargeable with furnishing the material with which our national magazine is about to be exploded, and the fact that he and his adherents, defeated, abandoned their Free-Soil organization in 1849 does not lessen this accountability. It but increases it, because they disseminated their poison into both of the political parties of the North, corrupting the politicians and diluting the principles, until integrity and nationality have almost alike disappeared from each.

My friends, the time has arrived when the North must have a thoroughly National party to save the country. It must be national in all respects. We must go beyond and behind all hair-splitting discussion of territorial sovereignties. The danger has become too imminent for us to stop and to discuss the abstract rights of a handful of men who seek homes in the wilderness. The ship is being driven upon the rocks, and we cannot stop to discuss the relative rights of the cabin boy and the captain. The apparent fearful abyss ready to swallow up all our great interests, should admonish us that a superhuman effort is necessary to save before all is lost. What is it to you or I whether the people residing on the borders of the country are bereft of proper protection provided our own great national interests are jeopardied in the concern? If the heart, the source of life, is dying, what boots it whether the extremities are shielded or exposed? If the life blood of our common country is to be exhausted, what matters it whether the handful of adventurers inhabiting the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska shall have or not have free or slave labor? Is it wise to hazard the continuance of the Union in a struggle to maintain the rights of persons or property among a people who are abundantly able to take care of themselves?

And if, therefore, this Terrritorial question is not of sufficient importance, viewed in any aspect, to warrant a continuance of this internal danger, how much less so is its concomitant—that of slave labor in the States?

For, if statesmen may differ as to the duties and powers of questions appertaining to the Territories, there can be none as to the power and duties of the Government over the question of Slavery in the States. There the Constitution protects it. It is a matter exclusively of State jurisdiction; whether good or evil it is not of our concern. Admitting all the accusations, unfounded and extravagant as they may be, the Southern people are their own custodians, and are not responsible, either legally or morally, to any other people under the canopy of Heaven. It is for them to determine what species of labor they shall employ. If it be in accordance with their own sentiments and interests to make bondmen free, they will do so in good time, and the arrogant and impertinent interference of others will impede, rather than hasten this result. The people of the South are actuated by the same impulses as would be the people of the North under similar circumstances. They are indignant at aggression. They are determined in resistance. They will punish interference, and wo betide those who will attempt again to practically illustrate upon Southern soil the foul teachings of Northern fanaticism. Let the South alone. Stand off from her borders. Withhold your encroachments upon her constitutional rights. Remember it was but yesterday that we of the North held negro Slavery. What would we have said if England, through her Canadian provinces, would have attempted "to make all free within our own borders?" Where is the man or the child that would not have been ready to resist it *vi et armis?* But you will say we set our slaves free. We did, by gradual emancipation. But when? When they ceased to be profitable. When no money could be made by the continuance of the institution in the Northern States we freed our bondmen. When Slavery was no longer pecuniarily advantageous we began to be benevolent. Having wrung the last dollar from the sinews of the slave, we philanthropically set him free to support himself. Less humane than the master to his horse, who provided for his declining years, we turned the negro out to die upon the common, or to become degraded and demoralized. Let us hear no more of Northern sympathy with the slave at the South, but rather ask ourselves where and when have the people of the North ever elevated themselves higher than the appreciation of a principle connected with self-interest; and until we have provided and cared for the oppressed laboring man in our own midst, we should not extend our sympathy to the laboring men of other States.

But, my friends, if it be true that Slavery is an evil, and its abolition is a thing to be obtained by the sacrifices demanded of us, even at the imminent peril of the whole country, why does not the North cease to profit by slave-labor? Why do not the New-England manufacturers, and the orators, and poets, and the priests, who have subsisted so long upon the toil and products of Slavery, give up their ill-gotten gains and live, as the South is preparing to do, upon the fruits of their own labor, depending alone upon their own resources? Why do not Northern traders and merchants and mechanics cease to barter in merchandise for the Southern trade; and why, indeed, does not the whole Black Republican party of the North practically execute their doctrines by the non-consumption of Southern agricultural products? If they are sincere, why will they not do this? If Slavery is wrong, why is it not wrong to traffic in or consume its products? If negro servitude at the South is based upon cruelty and oppression, why deal in and use as articles of necessity the fruits of the evil? If the unanimity exists in the North against the institution of Slavery to the extent stated, a general determination to do without slave products would undoubtedly do much to abolish slave-labor.

If Anti-Slavery England and France, and the Northern States of America were to combine in the exclusion from use of cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, how long would it take to abolish Slavery in these States? It could not exist without this custom. It would droop and die under such a withdrawal of patronage. It would fall a victim to the imperative commercial law of supply and demand. Non-producing would speedily follow the non-intercourse created by non-consumption, and the States of the South would then be driven, as were the States of the North, into the emancipation of their slaves. It is a matter of exclusively local determination. Time alone can extinguish it, if it be an evil, but when extinguished who will cultivate the cotton and rice fields of the South? What will become of those beautiful savannahs and the broad fields fruitful in wealth beyond a hundred Californias? I will not attempt a description of the situation of the South when Slavery shall be abolished within her borders, for it can be done but in two ways. By the faggot and the sword, or by the non-consumption of her products and total impoverishment of the country and annihilation of the black race, which must inevitably ensue. As the latter mode appears not to be the one contemplated by the Black Republican party of the North, we are to infer that the former is the dreadful weapon about to be used. It has been announced that the whole country must become all free or all slave; and therefore, to accomplish such a result, Northern military power must be exercised and Northern emissaries to incite negro insurrection the fearful agencies.

That the object of the Black Republican Party is such a forcible abolition of Slavery, is more or less distinctly avowed by their leaders on the occasion of an ovation to Mr. PENNINGTON, on the 2d inst., just after his election as Speaker.

Mr. PENNINGTON held out the idea of an indissoluble Union, in which a conflict of opinion must necessarily prevail:

"We are one people, and I trust in Heaven we shall ever remain so. There will always be, in a free country like ours, diversities of opinion, different views, and a great variety of interests which must necessarily prevail."

What he meant by "diversities of opinion" he explained, when a voice was heard, "What about Harper's Ferry?"

"Never mind Harper's Ferry," he replied. "My friends, that is a nine days' wonder. My friends, it always belongs to Republican institutions, that there must be a great variety of public opinion upon all questions; and our only security is to bear and forbear, and the strength of our institutions depends upon love of country."

Mr. SHERMAN, the first candidate of the Black Republicans, scouted the idea of dissolution. He exclaims in triumph:

"A Republican Speaker is elected and no calamity comes. A Republican Speaker is elected and the people rejoice. A Republican Speaker is elected and stocks advance. A Republican Speaker is elected and cotton is worth eleven cents a pound and upward, and may it advance higher A Republican Speaker is elected and slave property remains the same in value. A Republican Speaker is elected and the Union is safe. So it will be when a Republican President is elected, for in that event every right of every citizen of every State will be secured in his hands."

He sneers at the fears of those who apprehend a dissolution of the Union, and reiterates the idea of a consolidated and inseparable Union.

"Dissolve the union of these States! Fellow-citizens, my people live afar off on the shores of one of the beautiful lakes of the West. If they were to hear among them such talk as we hear from the Democratic officeholders of the Federal Capital, they would not hang them, but they would denounce and curse them."

Passing from these professions of devotion to the Union on the part of Messrs. PENNINGTON and SHERMAN, the mission of the Black Republican Party is further unfolded by Mr. HICKMAN. He, too, declares "that this Union shall not be destroyed," and how he would sustain it. He repeats language previously made use of by him in the House of Representatives.

"That if at any time hereafter any portion of the people in the South shall attempt to sever the Union which now exists, and which is conservative and preservative of the rights and liberties of the whole people, there are eighteen millions of people in the Northern Free States that are determined to preserve it."

And what are the means Mr. HICKMAN would employ to preserve the Union?

"I say to you to-night, my fellow-citizens, that if it will require the State of Virginia in arms to take Old JOHN BROWN and seventeen men and one cow, it will at least require more than the fifteen feeble States of the South to successfully compete with the eighteen mighty States of the North."

A Union supported by bayonets is the ideal of Mr. HICKMAN. He draws the line strictly, and seems to glory in the impending sectional conflict:

"Nor is there a divided South, for I tell you, whether parties in that section be called American or Democratic, they all fight under the same banner, and are enlisted for the maintenance of a single policy. So in the North, when the time comes, you will find the divisions have disappeared, and if there be a single man there who shall dissent from the policy which it will then become our duty to pursue, we will first hang him as a traitor, and then attend to the traitors South."

Mr. GROW, another prominent Republican, informs us what the "variety of opinions" and "the policy" of the other speakers mean. He tells us the conflict is "as to an element of political economy and the systems of labor existing in this country;" and again, almost in the language of Mr. SEWARD'S Rochester speech:

"The question of the day is, whether the men who own their own labor, whose daily toil is the only means they have of subsisting a livelihood and support for themselves and their families, shall be the recipients of this great inheritance bequeathed by your fathers—whether those who own their own labor are to occupy the Territories of this Union free from the degradation that contact with Slavery everywhere brings upon free labor, or whether they are to be occupied by those who own the labor of others, and whose capital consists in the bones and muscles of the laborer."

Leaving, then, the consideration of the Territories thus ingeniously introduced, Mr. GROW distinctly avows the issue to be:

"This conflict between the labor that owns itself and the capital that owns it has caused this long struggle in Congress, and to-day shakes the political element of the Republic."

The conclusion of the matter is a union based on force, and intended as a means of carrying on the irrepressible and necessary conflict between the two systems of labor. Such is the avowed policy of the Black Republicans, and in pursuing it they threaten to hang those who dissent at the North, and to compel the South to submit by force.

And to this conclusion are we driven. The sequence of all this Territorial agitation comes at last to this. The pretended hostility to the extension of Slave territory contemplates no other result. Why oppose the spreading of an institution, if the institution itself is not an evil? It is assumed to be an evil. It is declared to be against the laws of God and man, and it is upon this assumption that the design is to exterminate it from the South, under the pretext of restricting it to Southern soil. Therefore this hostility against spreading it in the Territories is really hostility to its existence anywhere. It is to be abolished. And how? I have shown it cannot be by the operation of the law. This result can only be obtained by the voluntary action of the slaveholder himself, or through the compulsion of Northern interference. The latter mode is predicated upon negro insurrection. The horrors of St. Domingo are to be reenacted. Rapine and massacre incited, encouraged and protected by Northern fanaticism, are to be the instruments by which these *philanthropic* results are to be obtained. How singularly the present attitude of this question and of this country rehearses what existed in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century between the Island of St. Domingo and its Home Government of France. For ten years preceding the massacre at St. Domingo, in 1790, an Abolition Party existed in France, based upon the same principles, advocating the same doctrines, as applied to negro servitude in the French Colonies, including St. Domingo, maintaining the same theories as those enunciated by the Black Republican Party of to-day. Indeed, so faithful is the parallel that, but last week, WENDELL PHILLIPS, the high priest of Black Republican Abolitionism, eulogized, in a public address, the leader of the negro insurrection in St. Domingo. And it is well known that the highest honors of martyrdom have been awarded to JOHN BROWN for attempting a similar performance within the borders of a Slave State. Therefore, am I not right, my friends, in declaring the design to be to lay waste with the faggot and the sword the Southern section of this Union?

And here we take our stand. Thus the true question presents itself. This is the only issue before the country. It is the only question upon which political parties are to enter the conflict. Let us meet it like men. Let us look the danger square in the face and meet the issue presented by the opposition. Let us rally the national men of the country. Let us erect a purely national party based upon national principles. Let it be composed of men who have never faltered, or never wavered in the maintenance of such doctrines. Let all who have ever maintained the doctrine of non-interference in any form in which it may have been presented be invited to our standard, and any who have ever sympathized or been identified with either of the adverse factions to which I have referred, be excluded from our confidence and communion. Whatever may have been the difference of men heretofore in no way connected with issues on the Slavery question, let all be reconciled and forgotten in an effort to obliterate and extinguish the followers of the Anti-Slavery fiend now stalking abroad to destroy and to devour.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, that not one man in this delegation has ever been tainted with Free-Soil heresies or Abolition proclivities. That, truely representing those who have selected us as their agents in the coming National Convention now as heretofore, there is no admixture of baser metal in our political composition. We are, therefore, quite prepared to meet this issue, to go down to the root of the controversy, and to meet our opponents upon the abstract question of negro servitude itself. Its discussion brings us no fear. The people of the North have never had the naked proposition submitted for their adjudication. Evasive and ambiguous generalities have confused the honest-minded and misled the simple-hearted.

Until now public attention has not been aroused to the designs of the leaders of the Republican Party. Men who had mechanically voted that ticket, without knowing the dreadful tendencies of its success, are now horror-stricken at the hideousness of the monster which they helped to create. Those who have supported what they had deemed a harmless sentiment, are finding out when now almost too late, that it has become a living, pregnant fact, fruitful of national and commercial revulsion. And may we not, therefore, in this view, thank that Providence who has thus far so kindly nurtured and protected our common country, that by its interposition the premonitory symptom of Harper's Ferry was sent to arouse the slumbering people of the North. As fearfully as both sections are now agitated, may we not, therefore, again hope that the same hand will be extended over us to allay the troubled councils of the people.

But, my friends, we are to proceed to Charleston to lay down a Platform of principles and to select standard bearers for the contest of next November. Selected as the representatives of the National Democracy, pure and simple, the part we shall act in constructing that Platform and in the creation of those candidates will redound to the glory or the shame of those whose agents we are. The history of the Democratic Party furnishes no parallel to the condition of things as now existing. At no period since the foundation of the Government has a Presidential contest presented a similar issue or involved a similar consideration. For the first time there is but one issue, and that issue is life or death. Such stupendous consequences never before were dependent upon the action of a party—a party as it were to be reconstructed by the National Convention about to assemble; and as this result is dependent upon the success of this reorganized and reconstructed party, so will it rest with that Convention whether we shall have a party at all. If wise counsels shall there prevail, and true patriotism override jealousies and selfish controversies, all will be well; but if intemperate passion, mistaken availability, and a compromise of principle shall be adopted, all will be lost. Ruin must ensue. The party will become disintegrated and destroyed, and over its destruction will be reared a monument erected to Black Republican success, to be followed by the inevitable dissolution of the Union.

The speech was listened to with profound attention and with occasional bursts of vehement applause.

John A. Green, Jr., Samuel G. Courtney, Fernando Wood, J. M. Marvin, and D. W. Candor, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements and Correspondence.

FERNANDO WOOD was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Charleston delegation.

A statement was made that Commodore VANDERBILT had tendered the use of a steamer to take the delegation to Charleston for the payment of the running expenses only.

Five thousand copies of the proceedings of the last State Convention were ordered to be printed.

After other business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

New-York Historical Society.

THE ABBOTT COLLECTION—VALUABLE DONATIONS—MR. E. G. SQUIER ON CENTRAL AMERICA—TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MACAULAY.

At the monthly meeting of the Historical Society, last evening, the Committee appointed to secure for the Society the Abbot Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, reported that from the collections thus far made, it seemed almost certain that these valuable relics would eventually become the property of the Society. In order to further this object, the Committee proposed that three lectures be delivered in the Library of the Society, the proceeds of which shall go towards the purchase of the antiquities. The report also stated that Mr. R. K. HAIGHT had presented to the Society his valuable collection of Egyptian drawings, comprising about 150 volumes, and valued at about $5,000.

A letter was read from Mr. CHARLES A. CLINTON, in which he deposited in the archives of the Society the original draft of the famous Canal Memorial of 1816, as drafted by DE WITT CLINTON. In connection with this, extracts were read from the *Post* of Jan. 2, 1816, and from the *Columbian* of the same date. A resolution of thanks to Mr. CLINTON for his valuable donation was then unanimously adopted.

The paper of the evening was read by Hon. E. GEORGE SQUIER. His subject was announced to be "America at the Era of the Discovery," but for some private reasons Mr. SQUIER proposed to speak upon "The Unexplored Regions of Central America." After alluding to the early explorations in this region, Mr. SQUIER divided it into three parts, the first comprising the northernmost section of Central America—understanding by the term that portion of country included between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and that of Darien—the second, the part toward the South, and the third, the interior portion of the country. Each division was treated very minutely as respects the character of the country, its cities and inhabitants. He closed with the suggestion that here was a new field for the adventurer, more attractive than the snows of the Poles, or the sands of Africa.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD proposed the usual resolution thanking the author for his paper, and requesting a copy for the records of the Society, which was adopted.

The reverend gentleman then offered a few remarks upon MACAULAY. He deemed it not out of place for the Society to pay a tribute to his memory though he was not one of its members, for he was a member of that great family of English societies to which we all belong. MACAULAY he did not consider as a perfect exemplar of a great thinker or a great writer. He was in some respects a poet, yet hardly a poet of sentiment. His "Lays of Ancient Rome," if set to music would be better fitted for the cymbal and trumpet than for the guitar and flute. If we looked at his opinions which rise into the high region of religious subjects, his limitations would still be acknowledged. The Friends would not grant to him a great knowledge of human nature when he said that "GEORGE FOX was too crazy to be free, and not crazy enough to be shut up in Bedlam." Give MACAULAY his place, but we must remember that no man is a complete exponent of the whole of humanity. What was the sphere of MACAULAY? He was a man of mediocrity. He strove to unite principles sadly antagonistic. He sought to bring the old Democratic radicalism of England into relations with the old despotism, such as would result in our American liberty. He did not believe in each man's taking to himself to be a Judge and a General, possessing both executive and judicial powers. And were he alive he would be no eulogist of JOHN BROWN, in the Old World or the New. [Applause.] He did not believe in man being trodden under foot, in the Old World or the New, whether he held in his hand a sceptre, or another instrument perhaps as offensive. As Americans, we believe in liberty regulated by law, and law anointed by liberty. [Applause.] And to that idea he believed the mind of THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY to have been consecrated. [Applause.] His monument stood not only in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, but wherever true hearts beat in love of liberty and order. [Applause.] Dr. OSGOOD therefore moved the appointment of a Committee of three to draw up suitable resolutions commemorative of the great English essayist and historian. The motion passed, and the President reserved the appointment, after which the Society adjourned.

MAYOR SWAN AND THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Messrs. Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, Charles D. Hinks and John W. Davis, on Monday, took their oaths to fulfill, faithfully, the duties devolving on them as Commissioners of Police for the city of Baltimore. On Saturday they invited Mayor SWAN to meet and act with them. He thanked them for their invitation to meet them, but said as the City Council had instructed him to contest the constitutionality of the law just passed, and authorized him to employ counsel to protect the city in case her rights were violated, he could do no more than to respectfully decline to meet the Commissioners while this case was a matter of litigation. He further said, that when the case was brought to an issue, and in the event of the Courts deciding that the law was constitutional, he would be found ready and willing to do all in his power, cheerfully, to carry out its provisions. Mr. COLEMAN TELLOTT has declined to act as counsel for the city, and it is said that Messrs. Jonathan Meredith, William Price, William Schley and Thomas S. Alexander are to undertake the case.

Attempts are making in Baltimore to fix the fare on City Railroads at three, instead of four, cents.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Harper's Ferry Tr

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.—III.

A Tour in the Interior Continued—Laborers on the Roads—St. Anne's—Dry Harbor—Rio Bueno—Trelawny.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, January, 1860.

I resume the description of my tour through the interior of Jamaica, at the point abandoned in my last letter.

From the Moneague village to a place called "The Finger Post," on the route to the north side of the Island, the road winds, for several miles, round the summits of hills—now up, now down—bad enough in this dry season, but axle-deep during rainy weather, in a red, slimy mud. The Macadamizers are at work here. Within the memory of living man—and men among these mountains live a century—it was never essayed to repair the road until now. But two or three years ago and the same remark might be made of all the roads in Jamaica—showing very conclusively that the Plantocracy of other days were not too deeply interested in the permanent prosperity of the Island, or too willing to expend a portion of their revenues in an investment that promised no immediate return. It was a grave error, as any sound political economist of ancient or modern times would have told them; as they themselves now admit when they find themselves compelled to abandon the cultivation of sugar, or carry it on at an extravagant cost and loss of stock, in consequence of bad roads. A simple evil, it may be said, and requiring a simple remedy; nevertheless the fact is not without significance, that the first attempt to make decent roads is under a Democratic *régime*.

I had a good opportunity to see the laborers of both sexes on these and other roads in different parts of the country. Most of the male laborers were strapping young fellows of twenty, or thereabouts, who seemed to do good service—who must have done good service, to judge by the amount of work performed. They belong to the new race of freemen born;—how superior to the old race, born in slavery, and fast dying out, I need not say. The overseers on these roads make no complaints against the men under their charge, that they are idle and unwilling to work; and, what is of more importance, they make no complaint of an insufficiency of hands. They have succeeded in getting a larger supply of labor than most people deemed possible, and their success has excited some surprise in districts where the planters have long and bitterly complained that they could get no labor at all.

"Expound to me the riddle," I say to the planter.

"Oh," he answers, "the people are too independent—too well off, here—too fickle, arbitrary, and uncertain as to when they will work and when they won't work. They just do as they please. They work on the roads for a month, and then give it up. Then they take to something else and give *that* up. This is the way they have treated us. They ride upon our backs, Sir. They work for us only four days in the week, and hang about their own properties, or go to market, on the other two. We cannot improve our estates without a full week's labor. Our properties deteriorate every year for want of contract or continued labor. Now, to illustrate the character of the negro, I should like to show you in what style a body of men would clear fifty acres. They would work as well and as cleverly as American backwoodsmen. 'These men lazy?' you would say. 'Pshaw! They are heroes. *Vive chamerorzow!*' But if I wanted their services for six months I could not get them; they would insist on going back to peddle on their own properties; I would be unable, for want of labor, to plant the land I had cleared; the capital I had expended would be wasted, and my plans utterly frustrated." *Sic loquitur.*

There is a great deal of truth in all this.

"Expound to me the riddle," I say to the overseer on the road, to the merchant, the small proprietor, or to any one whom I suppose to be partial to the negro in the controversy between the laboring and the proprietary interests. "Surely it is a work less severe to hoe in a cane field than to hammer stones on the road-side?"

"Well, you see as how the laborers on the road are paid regularly once a week, while laborers on the estates often have to go two and three months without their wages; and the men don't like that. Sometimes, too, they lose their pay altogether."

Here was something to think about; and I did think about it—making a note thereof, and many notes thereafter, to the same effect. I found that there was much truth in what I was told—that many proprietors of sugar estates are really unable to pay for labor; that, although want of labor—that is, want of such a competition as would prevent labor being tyrannical—is one cause of the Island's scanty cultivation, yet another and more serious cause is want of capital. Money is the one essential thing needed by the Jamaica proprietary. They have no money; they have no credit. The post obits, drawn in the days of a flourishing Plantocracy, have been long since due, and they exceed in amount, by a thousand per cent., the actual value of the property pawned. Money cannot be raised in Jamaica, and without money, or its equivalent, a country in these days is without labor, life, learning, religion. Everything must be paid for. Potatoes and principles have their market value. When the millennium comes we may hope to get things for love.

The path that I laid down for myself in this letter was one of description, and I have wandered somewhat. I return to the "Finger Post" in the parish of St. Anne. The district through which I have been traveling is composed entirely of pasture land. All the settlers own a horse and stock of some kind. Their cottages are very neat and tidy, and are shrouded with cocoas and plantains. Most of the interior ones have but a single room. The pitch-pine floor is carefully polished; a bed stands in one corner, or it may be that the inhabitants make up their couches at night on the floor; a table, bearing all the crockery of the establishment, occupies another corner—for the mysteries of a closet are unknown; there are no glass windows, but blinds, placed cunningly for purposes of ventilation; there may be, perhaps, a chair and another table in the apartment, and the table, in the better class of huts, is sometimes a piece of fine old mahogany. The negroes seldom enter their huts except when they retire for the night. They congregate at evening outside the door, and do all their cooking in the open air. Their habits of life are singular and very irregular. They eat when they are hungry, and seldom sit down to a family meal. Hence the frightful mortality among them during cholera visitations. In the better class of cottages, I have invariably found books—always the Bible, and not unfrequently the ponderous works of one WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, the West Indian's demi-god.

Within an hour's drive from the "Finger Post," the northern limit of the St. Anne plateau is reached. A large weather-worn cotton-tree, seen from afar, is the spot whence the first glimpse of the ocean can be caught. It is a wonderful picture. The road can be traced winding cautiously round the hill-sides, and descending in slow graduations till it is lost among the specks of houses on the beach. But the precipice upon which we stand, and along whose very brink the road runs, breaks away with appalling abruptness, and exposes to view a valley swept out, between a fork of mountains, to the sea. The valley is an unchequered woodland, except where lingering traces of former cultivation can be detected, and where splendid cane-fields cluster round the distant seaport of St. Anne's. The road descends through forests of pimento, through groves of plantains or of cocoas, or under archways of gigantic bamboo, and while, on the right, we get occasional views of the valley I have described, on the left the hills grow steep and steeper, and the trees upon their sides, entangled and knitted together by wild vegetation, draperied with vines, and ornamented with the most splendid parasites, look like a torrent of foliage rushing down from the mountain-top. The cottages seen on this long descent are superior to those on the southern slope of the hills. They seem to improve with the commencement of the rich pasture-land at the Moneague, and St. Anne's Bay, on the north coast, has every appearance of being a flourishing village. Flourishing, that is, for Jamaica. I cannot compare it with any village of equal size in the United States, and call St. Anne's flourishing. Perhaps I ought not to call it flourishing at all, in sight of dismantled wharves and other indications of a large trade in days gone by—contrasted now by the presence of two solitary schooners, from whose peaks the American ensign droops in the utter stillness of everything around. I can say, however, with perfect truth, that in the immediate vicinity of St. Anne's Bay there are cane lands in high cultivation; that the houses in the village are neat and well-built; that the road, or street, as it should be called, is in proper repair; that shops are plentiful, and buying and selling going on at a fair rate for a village of a thousand inhabitants. Under any circumstances St. Anne's is a proper halting-place for a tourist. It has a couple of inns, and the sugar estates in the neighborhood are at least worth visiting.

We have now reached the north side of Jamaica, and purpose traveling west as far as we can. From St. Anne's Bay to Dry Harbor—a distance of seventeen miles—the hills trend along the coast, leaving between them and the beach a spacious and well-cultivated slope. For seven miles west of St. Anne's Bay, a continued succession of luxuriant cane pieces will be passed. They are on both sides of the road, and have every appearance of being highly cultivated. The fences are of stone or logwood, and are well kept up. The hills which, for the most part, are covered with their native forest, are here and there marked with pasture, and with the peculiar foliage of the plantain and the cocoanut tree—a certain sign, even where a hut is invisible, of the presence of settlers. Passing the sugar estates, we come to more pens and pasturage; then to woodland and to denser settlements. The cottages are rudely built, but clean. I entered possibly a dozen that were grouped together. They were in charge of one old woman. The girls and boys were away at work—some in the cane fields, some on the roads, and some on their own *emplacements*. Quite close to this group of cottages stood a neat little Baptist Chapel, built by the laborers at their own expense. A large majority of the Jamaica creoles dissent from the Church of England, which is the established church in the West India colonies, and the dissenters, even in sparsely settled districts, are not slow to erect their own places of worship. These people, who live comfortably and independantly, own houses and stock, pay taxes and poll votes, and pay their money to build churches, are the same people whom we have heard represented as idle, worthless fellows, obstinately opposed to work, and ready to live on an orange or banana rather than earn their daily bread. This may have been the case with those originally set free, before they comprehended their responsibilities as freemen, and before their extravagant ideas of liberty had been moderated by a necessary experience. But now that intelligence and experience have come to them, the West Indian negroes cannot be indiscriminately thrown aside as a people who won't work. Since emancipation, they have passed in a body to a higher civil and social *status*; and the majority of them are too much their masters ever to submit again to the mastership of others. They cannot be blamed for this; and any unprejudiced resident of Jamaica will indorse the statement here made, that the peasantry are as peaceable and industrious a people as may be found in the same latitude throughout the world. The present generation of Jamaican creoles are no more to be compared to their slave ancestors than the intelligent English laborer of the nineteenth century can be compared to the serfs of Athelstane or Atheling.

The village of Dry Harbor, seventeen miles from St. Anne's Bay, is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and small proprietors. The road thence, continuing west, lies over a mountain densely covered with orange and pimento trees. As we are leaving St. Anne's Parish, I may as well say here that Pimento is its great staple. Jamaica possibly supplies two-thirds of the pimento used in the world; and St. Anne s supplies two-thirds of the Jamaica pimento. It is easily cultivated, and is said to be best sown by birds. It is, however, a precarious crop. In 1858 the Island produced nine and a-half millions of pounds, and in 1859 it only produced four and a-half millions. The decline was owing to no lack of industry or enterprise, but simply to the fact that the season was a bad one. It is perhaps worthy of remark that the pimento crop of 1858 was the largest ever reaped in the Island.

St. Anne's is considerably the largest parish in Jamaica. It occupies a superficial area of 433 square miles. The population, which is 25,823, gives only 59.63 persons to the square mile. They are almost exclusively pen proprietors and small settlers. I was charmed with every part of the parish that I visited—with its fresh look, fertile soil, and happy, contented, and independent inhabitants; and I certainly thought that if all Jamaica was like St. Anne's there would be no ground for the commiseration that her condition has excited in Europe and America.

The Pimento mountain, of which I have spoken, separates Dry Harbor from Rio Bueno. On descending the western slope, the stream from which the latter village takes its name (and which is the boundary between the parishes of St. Anne and Trelawny) can be seen winding through the valley below. It rises from a spring in the mountain side, falls in cascade, and empties itself into the ocean, as a Jamaican river of considerable size, a few miles away. The village itself, like most villages in the island, is situated in a snug little bay. A vacant hotel, large enough to accommodate fifty guests, well built stone piers, and dilapidated, tenantless stores, tell the old story of past prosperity and present decay. The harbor, in which a dozen ships once rode at anchor, is now without a solitary sail, and but two or three inferior vessels come drifting in during a whole year's space. There are the remains here of an old fort—in a position to sweep a fleet from the bay. It requires some ingenuity to discover the spot, for rank vegetation entirely conceals it. The ruin possesses some historical interest, for its walls were built to protect the golden flag, and the cannon that stretch their rusty throats through the crumbling embrasures were planted there many years before the United States were a nation born. Hence the Spanish name, yet retained, of Rio Bueno. I like the village—a quaint, quiet spot, with the sea breeze blowing freshly in. Many fishermen live here, but they find, I fancy, a bad mart even for the best of mullets and snappers. A fish of 10 lbs. weight must be sold to ten different persons, for there is no one, except perhaps the doctor or the parson, rich enough to buy such a monster entire. In the hotel where I lodged the landlord migrated in search of a candle to light up, for once probably in six months, his huge reception room, which still looked quite grand with its polished floor and pieces of old mahogany that would throw a furniture fancier into ecstacies. Up in the crazy room where I slept, I lay upon an antique bed in the company of lizards, old and young, and gazed through holes in the roof upon the twinkling stars. Providentially it didn't rain.

Between Rio Bueno and the village of Duncan I passed through a magnificent sugar estate, with its buildings, steam mill, and private wharf in good repair—altogether as fine a property as ever I saw in the favored Island of Barbados. The cane-fields extended over hill and valley, and were carefully cultivated and finished in all their appurtenances. There is another fine estate between Duncan and the town of Falmouth, and many pasture lands, large and small. I continued to find the settlers, without exception, at their work. I met them in troops at early morning traveling along the road—every man and woman ready with their polite greetings. I never met a peasantry more civil or more ready to oblige. Among these small settlers there are few heads of families who are not qualified voters, paying either ten shillings a year taxes, or owning land worth £6 sterling a year. Nine out of ten of the settlers—I speak generally of the peasantry throughout the whole island—rely principally upon their own properties for the support of themselves an their families, but are willing, nevertheless, to work for the estates or on the roads when it does not interfere with necessary labor on their own lands. When the choice lies between the roads and the estates, it is not surprising that they should select the employer that pays best and most regularly. I do not mean to say for a moment that the estates have anything like a sufficiency of labor; they are entirely without that continuous labor required, not merely for bare cultivation, but for extension and improvement. In the remarks I have here made, I merely wish to give point-blank denial to a very general impression prevailing abroad that the Jamaica negro won't work at all. I wish to show that he gives as much labor, even to the sugar estate, as he consistently can, and that it is no fault of his if he cannot give enough. I wish to exhibit the people of Jamaica as a peaceable, law-abiding peasantry, with whom the remembrance of past wrongs has had so little weight that, from the day of emancipation until now, they have never dreamt of a hostile combination either against their old masters or the Government under which they live, though insurrections in the time of Slavery were numerous and terrible, and were only suppressed after much bloodshed and lavish expenditure. I wish to bear witness to their courtesy. When I had occasion to ask for cocoa nuts, or oranges, on the way side, the settler generally refused payment for the fruit, and if he finally took the money pressed upon him, it was with the understanding, distinctly expressed, that he wanted no payment for rendering so simple a service. I speak exclusively of the peasantry, not of the dissolute idlers, loafers and vagabonds that congregate in Kingston and other towns. They are as different from their country brethren as the New-York rowdy is different from the honest farmer in his home in Niagara or St. Lawrence. That the Jamaica peasantry have grave faults of character and grave defects, which it will take long years of training to remove, I do not doubt. It will be a part of my task to expose their vices; but this is no reason why they should be denied the possession of any virtues.

W. G. S.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Sensible and Sagacious Letter from Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 4.

The subjoined letter, addressed by Mr. RIVES to a friend, on the important public questions of the day, has been handed to us for publication, and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers:

CASTLE HILL, Jan, 27, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: You ask me for my opinions as to the true character of the present crisis in the condition of the country, the circumstances which have produced or aggravated it, and the line of conduct it becomes us of Virginia to pursue, with reference to our own safety and interest, as well as to our duties as a member of the confederacy. Well knowing how little weight these opinions are entitled to, I, nevertheless, give them to you without reserve.

I am not one of those who think it either a safe or rational way of meeting the dangers of the State, any more than other dangers, to underrate and make light of them. A great and resolute statesman* has told us, than "an early and provident fear"—(not an unprepared and flurried consternation, when the danger is upon us,) "is the mother of safety." Let us, then, without exaggeration on the one hand or extenuation on the other, endeavor to take the true measure of recent occurrences.

The affair at Harper's Ferry, wicked as it was in its conception and atrocious in its design, as well as savage and revolting in the means provided for its execution, cannot be adequately judged in an isolated point of view. It had both its antecedents and its consequents. In regard to the former, it seemed but the logical acting out of the bitter denunciations which for years past, have been systematically indulged against the domestic institutions of the South—a preliminary rehearsal of that universal and "irrepressible conflict," proclaimed to exist, in the nature of things, between the social systems of the North and the South. With respect to the latter, the developements of opinion and feeling, which immediately followed the bloody inroad, were far more startling than the fierce denunciations which prepared the way for it.

It was certainly not unreasonable to expect, when a crime of the deepest atrocity had been committed against the peace and safety of a sister State of the confederacy, marked by every circumstance of cold-blooded treachery, and leading, in its consequences, to unmentionable horrors, that but one voice of indignant reprobation would have been heard through the land. But instead of that, meetings, more or less numerous, were held in several of the States, in which, if the crime was not openly approved, the criminal was applauded and sympathized with; and a portion of the political press, ordinarily representing large masses of public opinion, joined in the unnatural apotheosis, proclaiming not only the supernal honors, but the impunity of the offender.

Hardly had these first demonstrations of popular meetings and the Press, in which hatred and denunciations of the South were largely mingled with laudations of the canonized hero of insurrection, come to a pause, when an incendiary pamphlet, abounding in virtual incitements to civil as well as servile war in the Southern States, was brought to light, and found to have been clothed with a recommendation and subscription for its circulation, signed by sixty-eight members, actually or recent, of Congress. That body soon after assembled at Washington; and the first act of its most numerous political party in one branch, wanting only a few votes of a majority of the whole House, was the deliberate selection of one of the signers of the above-mentioned recommendation, for its standard-bearer and candidate for the Chair. To this nomination they have inflexibly adhered through a protracted and hitherto fruitless struggle of eight weeks, without ever having shown, so far as the public is informed, the slightest disposition to relent, or even to offer a less obnoxious candidate.

I simply recite facts, as they have transpired. My object is neither to color nor to discuss them. These facts made a most profound impression on the public mind—in Virginia especially, where the recent outrage having been perpetrated, there was naturally more sensibility to the manifestations of public sentiment it elicited in other States.

Grave and reflecting and devoted men, who had ever cherished an unshaken attachment to the Union as the palladium of the rights and institutions of all the States, were startled at the spectacle before their eyes. They began to ask themselves, if these things can be in an association of States, acknowledging a common Government and united by the closest political ties, what is the value of that security for "domestic tranquility" and the "common defence," which the Constitution guarantees? Numerous meetings were held, in which men of all political denominations participated, and heartily concurred in those measures of precaution and self-protection, consistent with the Constitution, which the occasion suggested, and in the firm resolve to maintain their rights at every hazard. Such was the attitude naturally and instinctively assumed by the whole population of Virginia, in the presence of the anti-social and menacing demonstration which immediately followed or very soon succeeded the affair at Harper's Ferry.

Let us now look at another and more cheering aspect of the scene. The conservative classes in the Northern States, who ordinarily take but little part in the political excitements of the country, and, like the same moral elements elsewhere, are constitutionally and proverbially slow to act, began at length to be as much startled at the developments that were taking place around them as the people of the Southern States themselves had been. The great communities of Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, in the order in which I name them, held solemn and overflowing assemblages, such as have not been witnessed before by the present generation, in which they denounced, in terms of just and unmitigated abhorrence, the crime committed against the safety of a sister State and the peace of the Union, rebuked its apologists and sympathizers with a noble and virtuous indignation; tendered earnest assurances of fraternity and support to the people and authorities of Virginia, and proclaimed, in loyal and manly language, their fidelity to the Constitution, and their determination to fulfill each and all of its obligations and pledges.

An uninterrupted succession of similar meetings has continued to be held since at various points in the interior of the Northern States, at which the same sentiments of horror and indignation at the unnatural and treasonable crime committed, of fraternal attachment to the other States, and of loyalty to the Constitution and its covenants, are reiterated, if possible, with even an intenser fervor—showing that the nearer we approach to the great central heart of the nation, the stronger are the pulsations for the maintenance of the Union, in the spirit of mutual confidence and affection in which it was founded by our fathers.†

These more recent manifestations, I cannot but believe, should be taken as the true expression of the sense of a large majority of our fellow-citizens of the Northern States. Why should it not be so? Those States have a deep stake in the peace and harmony of the Union. Their industry, their trade, their manufactures, their navigation are fostered by an unshackled intercourse with the South, and thrive by the abundant and increasing productions of the latter. It is, too, the common Government of the Union which insures to the principal branches of enterprise and employments of capital, the protection and encouragement they need, and by which they have grown up to their present development.

With a sensible and sagacious people, as they are, neither the delusions of a morbid fanaticism, nor the arts of a political ambition, can long produce a state of blindness to their true interests and their plighted obligations. They may be led away for a time by factitious excitements; but when those excitements have run their brief course, such a people can never be brought to believe, in sober earnest, that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between two systems of labor which have for so extended a period been tributary to each others' wants and ministered to each others' prosperity. Nor can such a people be drilled into the absurd determination of supposing that their cherished social institutions at home, resting under the inviolable shield of their own sovereign choice, are in any danger of subversion by a domestic institution of another part of the Confederacy, essentially quiescent and non-aggressive, and asking for itself only immunity from the unlawful interference of others.

It is obvious that a reaction has already commenced in the public mind of the North, with regard to that delicate social question which has, of late, been so wantonly used by politicians as the instrument of sectional agitation and strife. The people there must now see the natural fruits of this agitation, in the bloody and revolting tragedy at Harper's Ferry; in the growing and dangerous dissensions between the two great divisions of the Confederacy; and in the inevitable tendency of those dissensions, if longer continued, to undermine the foundations of the Union itself. They will not, therefore, deliberately make themselves accessory, before or after the fact, to a course of action fraught with ruin to their own interests, as well as the overthrow of all those generous hopes bound up with the great American experiment of free republican institutions.

Let us await with dignity and coolness, then, the progress of events. Let us not check by unseemly violence, by denunciations of secession and disunion, the steady advance of that salutary reaction which is now doing its office with large masses of the sober-minded and patriotic people of the North, and which, there is ground to hope, will ere long, by the regular and peaceful action of the ballot-box, redress the griefs of which we have a right to complain. In the mean time, there are resources of self-protection and defence which the wise frame of our government has left within the control of the States, and which no reasonable mind can blame us for recurring to, after the warnings, overt and implicit, with which we have been visited. It is one of the characteristic advantages of the federative system under which we live that it affords more remedies within the pale of the Constitution for the defence of public liberty than any other form of political organization, and consequently admits less excuse for a resort to revolutionary and extra-constitutional modes of redress.

The State Governments, as the organs of the residuary sovereignty of the States, may lawfully adopt, within their respective spheres of action, all such measures for the security of the rights and interests of their constituents as are not forbidden by the terms of the federal compact. Let the Legislature of Virginia, in the exercise of this authority, make every necessary and proper provision for strengthening the defensive attitude of the State—let the discipline and organization of the body of the militia be improved—let the formation of volunteer corps be encouraged—let the requisite arms be procured and furnished to both—let every legitimate and judicious encouragement be given to our own domestic industry, in order to diminish our dependence upon other sources for the supply of articles which the time is now fully come for us to fabricate for ourselves—let the Legislature, as far as possible, foster a navigation and commerce of our own—let them, in everything, and by all the means at their disposal, build up both the moral and material power of the State. These are the great resources of public security, as well as of public prosperity, and are all within the pale of the constitutional authority of the States. Wise and proper at all times, the crisis *demands* them now.

It remains for us to consider how the question, which has produced these fatal divisions in the country, should be dealt with upon the national forum. All must see that organized sectional parties, founded upon a question so sensitive as this in all its relations are a standing menace to the Union. They hang over the country like dark and angry clouds, which threaten, by their outburst, to carry devastation to the face of nature and all the bounties of Providence. "What," as Mr. MADISON asked at the era of the Missouri restriction, "is to control these great repulsive masses from awful shocks against each other," which may shake the Union to its centre, if not rend the Government in twain? Should such a party, founded on anti-social, sectional principles and sustained by exclusive sectional affiliations, ever obtain possession of the Government by means of a dominant, geographical majority, it will be the severest and most hazardous trial through which our institutions have ever passed, or could, by possibility, pass. No good or wise man should be willing to see them put to such a test.

It is of the highest importance, therefore, that the question of Slavery should be taken entirely out of the arena of national politics. It is, in itself, essentially a local and domestic question. There is but a single case in which the Constitution designed that it should be the subject of Congressional action, and that is to provide the mode by which the Constitutional guaranties for the surrender of fugitives is to be enforced. With respect to that, Congress has already performed its duty, and is so far *functus officio*.

In all other cases, and especially as to the *status* of Slavery in the common Territories of the Union, the questions concerning it are legal questions, involving the application and construction of the laws and Constitution of the country, and, as such, are the proper objects of judicial cognizance. In the hands of the judiciary, then, let these questions rest; and every good citizen should rejoice that a peaceful and enlightened umpirage, elevated by its high character and the independence of its official tenure above the region of party passions and temporary excitements, has been provided by the Constitution for the decision of questions at once so delicate and so intricate. There then remains no other practical question, with regard to Slavery, but the action of the Territorial communities upon it when forming their Constitutions and asking to be admitted as sovereign States into the Union; and, in relation to that, there is now a general agreement of all fair minds that the great principles of American liberty and public law require that the new States, as well as the old, shall be free to choose their domestic institutions for themselves, unshackled by the authority of Congress or any other interference whatever.

Here, then, are plain and intelligible principles of justice, common sense and constitutional law, commending themselves to the judgments and feelings of all men, which close every door against the pernicious agitation of the Slavery question in the national councils. Let the South be content to stand upon these principles and abstain from putting forward new and untenable pretensions, like that of demanding from Congress the enactment of slave codes for the Territories—a claim of no importance with reference to any state of things likely to arise, and serving only to revolt the feelings of the representatives of the non-slaveholding States—and the good sense and loyalty and patriotism of a large majority of the people everywhere, in spite of all the efforts and arts of politicians, will rally to the standard of reason and conciliation. We should thus see the *common nuisance* of Slavery agitation, which now disturbs the peace and destroys the moral and political health of the Union, soon *abated* by the spontaneous and concurrent action of the great body of the nation.

There are but few, I trust, who would wish disunion for disunion's sake. Look through the history of the world, and where shall we see, even as the slow growth of centuries, the same spectacle of national power and development, of public and private prosperity, the wide-spread commerce, the flourishing manufactures, the teeming agriculture, which have been nursed to maturity, in seventy short years, by the quickening and vivifying influences of the American Union—instilling, among the powers of the earth, a new and vigorous nation which already, in its early youth, makes the name of an American as proud a title of respect as was that of a Roman citizen in the highest renown of the ancient mistress in the world; and all this has been achieved under the auspices of freedom, under the mild sway of equal laws enacted by the people through one or the other branch of their compound representative government, and, hitherto, with hardly a serious interruption of internal tranquility.

Shall such a Union as this be lightly torn to pieces, its dissevered parts reduced to comparative insignificance and weakness, doomed to unceasing border wars, burdened with standing armies, crushed by the weight of perpetual and enormous taxes, driven to seek safety in the arms of despotic military governments at home, or to sue for protection from foreign powers, of whose interested designs they would be made the victim and the sport?

Our sister State of South Carolina now invites Virginia into a Convention of the Southern States, with the open avowal on her part that she considers secession—in other words, disunion—as the true and only remedy for the evils complained of. This invitation has certainly been given in no discourteous sense; yet I cannot but think, when it is recollected that Virginia has already, on more than one occasion, solemnly expressed her opinion to South Carolina against the adoption of this her favorite remedy, that it is a doubtful compliment, at least, to repropose it to her at a moment when it might be supposed that her constancy and firmness had been somewhat wrought upon by circumstances and considerations appealing rather to her fears than her understanding.

Be this, as it may, South Carolina deserves a most respectful answer; and that answer should be distinguished by the frankness of which she herself has set an honorable example. If Virginia now thinks, as she has heretofore thought, that disunion, whether by the name of secession or any other, is not the wise and proper remedy for existing evils, she ought in candor to say so. And, if such is her opinion, why should her representatives make her a party to a sectional convention proposed primarily and avowedly with a view to secession as the one true and only practical remedy

To my mind, there are two obvious and conclusive objections against the acceptance of the invitation. The first is that, upon an issue of so vital a character as that in contemplation, the people of Virginia should be left perfectly free and uncommitted to decide for themselves, as it is their sovereign and exclusive right to do—when the solemn crisis demanding their decision and their action shall arrive. The other is that the expedient of this Convention, while it is by no means unlikely to lead to no satisfactory result, and certain not to receive the concurrence of several of the Slaveholding States with which Virginia, by juxtaposition and community of interests, is most intimately connected, would yet serve to distract our attention, and prevent the concentration of our efforts on other measures of both a more legitimate and a more efficient character.

There are other views of this subject which deserve to be most maturely pondered. Suppose it to be decreed that, owing to the unhappy and discordant passions of men—certainly by no necessary operation of the system itself—this glorious Union of confederate States is to be broken up; what is to be the new order of things that will probably rise from its ruins? Speculations upon the dissolution of the Union are no novelty in our political history. They were indulged before, as well as since, the adoption of the present Federal Constitution. It has been hitherto supposed—with rare exceptions until recently—that, should the catastrophe of a dissolution ever occur, three Confederacies, atleast, would have to be constructed out of the shattered fragments.

As late as 1844, a distinguished Senator of South Carolina, Mr. MCDUFFIE, on the floor of the Senate, presented a *beau ideal* of the new system, which, in his conception, would spring from the ashes of the present; and he gave us the perspective of three grand confederacies—a manufacturing confederacy, to consist of the Eastern and Middle States; a farming confederacy, of the Western and Northwestern States; and a planting confederacy, of the Southern and Southwestern States. In this arrangement, it is evident that the able and eloquent Senator looked to industrial interests as of chief potency in controlling the permanent redistribution of the States into new confederacies.

Being at that time a member of the Senate, and called upon to present some views in opposition to those of the Senator of South Carolina, for whom I ever cherished the highest respect as well as the warmest personal regard, I revolved in my mind, as thoroughly as I was capable of doing, the saddening theme of a possible dissolution of the Union, with the new affinities and relations of the States that would be most likely to follow such a catastrophe. The result of that careful consideration of the subject, in which all subsequent reflection has more and more confirmed me, was that, by whatever line the Union might be violently severed in the moment of an exasperating conflict on a sectional question connected with the domestic institutions of a portion of the States, other and more operative considerations, resulting from physical and commercial laws, would and must decide the ulterior rearrangement of the parts into new confederacies.

Maryland, for example, to whom Virginia is indissolubly united, as their early history proves, by the interests and necessities involved in the jurisdiction and use of the broad navigable waters common to both, is bound by similar ties, through the Chesapeake and the Susquehanna, to the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; and these again to their neighbor New-Jersey, by the natural artery of commerce common to all three of them; while the latter is in like manner linked with New-York by the estuary of the Hudson and its noble Bay, affording indispensable channels of intercourse and trade for the daily and hourly use of both of these coterminous States. If we look to the West, we find Virginia, in one-half of her domain, united by the same natural ligaments, through the Ohio and its tributaries, to Kentucky and the States of the Northwest, while these latter, by the fiat of nature, must ever form with the slaveholding States on the banks of the Mississippi one common sovereign of the "Father of Waters," which is the outlet to the ocean provided for them all. Virginia on her southern border, in like manner and by similar ties, stands inseparably associated with her Union-loving and conservative sister States, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Come what may, then, if you will excuse me for repeating the language of my answer to Mr. MCDUFFIE, "all the above mentioned great central States of the Union, on both sides of the Alleghany and including the mighty valley of the Mississippi, are tied together by natural bonds which neither the folly nor the wickedness of man can ever permanently dissolve; and if a separation should, at any future time, take place, it can occur only at the extremities, where the centrifugal tendencies, occasionally manifested, will in the end, it is to be hoped, be controlled by the instincts of an American nationality, as well as by a sober calculation of consequences."

To these considerations it may be added that the border States, on both sides of the line which separates the slaveholding and non-slaveholding communities of America, must ever have a peculiar and special interest in preserving their present political connection, as the only means of averting those hostilities and conflicts between them, which, in the absence of that connection, the differences of their domestic institutions would inevitably give rise to, in the summary recapture of fugitives from service on the one hand and reprisals on the other. These border States are naturally, therefore, the conservators of the Union. It would be unjust not to acknowledge that of these States, on the non-slaveholding side of the line, Pennsylvania, by the general spirit of her public policy, has well merited her the noble title of the Key-stone of the Union; that the loyal people of New-Jersey, trained to nationality and patriotism amid the historic battle-fields of the Revolution, have rarely, if ever, failed in their federal and social obligations; that Indiana and Illinois for the most part have been honorably distinguished, in the same catagory of States, by the catholic temper of their political action; and that if a different spirit has sometimes seemed to be manifested by any other of the Northwestern border States, it is a departure from the normal condition of things, and must needs be temporary.

That the question of Slavery has not the power to override all other consideration in deciding the new affinities and relations of the States, in the event of a dissolution of the present Union, is further evinced by the fact that this question has two distinct aspects, in one of which it divides the slaveholding States, as much as, in the other, it unites them. Virginia is, by the profoundest sentiments of her nature, as well as by the most sacred and honorable traditions of her history, committed to an inflexible and uncompromising opposition to the revival of the African Slave-trade, which, it is well known, has numerous and zealous advocates in several of the Southern States. It becomes us, then, when invited to dissolve the present Union, and enter into a separate confederacy of the Southern States, to inquire how our associates in the new confederacy would be likely to stand on this fundamental question.

What are the sentiments of South Carolina and her neighbors with regard to it? Knowing only that there is a powerful and apparently growing party in that section of the Union in favor of the reopening of the African Slave-trade, we can but take warning of the unquestionable historical fact, that South Carolina and Georgia, in the Convention which framed the present Federal Constitution, made it the express condition of their accession to the Union, that there should be no prohibition of the Slave-trade before 1808, and in order to obtain that extension of time for the traffic, they entered into a bargain with the Eastern States to surrender to a majority in Congress the unrestricted power of regulating commerce; both of which provisions were steadily and zealously opposed by Virginia, and were the features of the new Constitution the most distasteful to her feelings and judgment.*

There are other points of divergence between Virginia and the cotton States, with regard to the different systems of policy their respective situations and pursuits would inevitably give rise to in a separate confederacy of the Southern States, which every reflecting citizen of Virginia should well consider, before he gives his sanction to any proposal contemplating so desperate a resort. The staple of the cotton States is one, of which the production is limited to a particular region, while the demand for it is universal and constantly progressive. Their entire capital and labor, therefore, cannot be employed in any way so profitable as in the exclusive cultivation of this staple, and exchanging it for the fabrics of other countries. Ther produce being admitted free from duty in foreign countries, where it is the indispensable material of the industry of a large portion of the inhabitants, they can well afford, and it is their interest, to receive duty free in return the manufactures of those countries.

But what is the situation of Virginia? Her agriculture is employed chiefly in the production of articles which are the growth of every clime, and of which the supply, therefore, often exceeds the limits of a just proportion to the demand. The necessary consequence, where this is the case, is a ruinous reduction of the prices which those articles command in the markets of the world—a state of things now sorely felt by the wheat growers of Virginia—and the only remedy then is to divert from agriculture a portion of the capital and labor unprofitably employed in it, and devote that portion to manufactures—thus, at the same time, relieving the plethora of agriculture and creating a new demand for its products at home.

In support of these views, allow me to call your attention to the following pregnant extract from an unpublished paper of Mr. MADISON, written in 1833, the conclusive force of which, I think, every understanding must feel and acknowledge:

"Manufactures grow out of the labor not needed for agriculture; and labor will cease to be so needed and employed, as its products satisfy and satiate the demands for domestic use and for foreign markets. Whatever be the abundance and fertility of the soil, it will not be cultivated when its fruits must perish on hand for want of a market. And is it not manifest that this must be henceforward more and more the case in this State?

The earth produces, at this time, as much as is called for by the home and the foreign markets; while the laboring population, notwithstanding the emigration to the West and the Southwest, is fast increasing. Nor can we shut our eyes to the fact that the rapid increase of the exports of flour and tobacco from a new and more fertile soil, will be continually lessening the demand on Virginia for her two great staples, and be forcing her, by the inability to pay for imports by exports, to provide within herself substitutes for the former."

These important truths seem now to be recognized by all, and, I am happy to see, are about to be acted on by the Legislature. Virginia must turn her attention more and more to the diversification of her industry by the establishment of manufactures, both to relieve the surcharge of her agriculture and to give it, in lieu of the glutted markets of the world, the stimulus of local markets at home, which will diffuse, around their respective centres a smiling scene of renovated life and verdure. How would the system of absolute free trade, patronized by the cotton States, accord with this condition of things in Virginia? With one of her staples—tobacco—more heavily burdened with taxation by foreign governments than any known production of the earth, and which, from the necessities of their systems of revenue, will continue to be so burdened, and with rising manufacturing establishments of her own, could there be an act of more suicidal rashness than for Virginia to place herself in a situation, in which "King Cotton," by undisputed preponderance in the councils of a separate Southern Confederacy, would be enabled to throw her ports wide open to the free and indiscriminate admission of the manufactures and productions of foreign countries, without any regard to her distinctive and vital interests?

I glance at these things to show that in the utopia of a Southern confederacy, we should have no more harmony and concord—in some things, far less—than in the grand continental temple dedicated by our fathers to American unity, peace and freedom. Let us be content with the noble structure which they bequeathed to us; desiring neither a general convention to botch it, nor a sectional convention to subvert it. If evils arise from time to time—and I have no disposition to extenuate the magnitude of those which have fallen on us—let us seek a remedy for them within the Union as it is. It is the peculiar felicity of a federative Republic like ours, as I have already remarked, that it affords remedies, within the pale of the Constitution, for the defence of the public liberty, unknown to any other system of Government.

Let us make fair and faithful trial of these, and they will not fail us. Let us not, upon the sudden appearance of a squall, or because one or two of the crew have mutinied, desert our good ship, the Constitution, abandon our comrades, and, in a panic, betake ourselves to the crazy raft of secession, which will conduct us, we know not whither, amid the trackless uncertainties of the ocean, if not whelmed at once beneath its stormy billows. The occasion calls for coolness, self-possession, firmness—cordial and fraternal concert among the friends of the Constitution and the Union everywhere—a calm review of the past—a provident forecast to the future. And if these qualities shall be brought to the crisis, as I hope and believe they will be, we shall find in the sequel, as it often seen in the overruling ways of Providence, that good has been educed from evil, and that "from the nettle danger, has been plucked the flower, safety."

Very truly and faithfully,
Your friend, W. C. RIVES.
———, Esq.

* BUREN.

† See as noble examples of this popular feeling

MILITARY MATTERS.

Who should Command the Army?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Whenever one in an elevated position to command an immediate or remote influence upon the public mind, or possesses the ear of constituents, it shows either that the system which he represents is corrupt, or that he is a very bad conductor. The case is similar to that of the minister of railroads, who sees not the axle, the wheel, and who is wholly unconscious of dust, dirt, and dirt. Such a man is worthy of doing as he does, and does not deserve to all from the value or efficacy of his office.

We have a Secretary of War, whether examined, or not, would be the Clerk of Court, or the Secretary of War, when once given

The New-York Times.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Barber of Seville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

WINTER GARDEN—Oliver Twist.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

BOWERY THEATRE—Kit Carson—Ireland as it Was—Hole in the Wall.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Hole in the Wall.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Octoroon.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR—Maid of Croissey—Irish Heiress.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The House of Representatives was not in session yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling for a Select Committee, to inquire into existing abuses of Executive patronage. The Post-office Deficiency bill was taken up, and amendments proposed by the Finance Committee considered. The first, which provided for blanks, wrapping-paper and twine, was adopted without debate. The second, excluding the last quarter from the payment of interest, declaring the interest to be in lieu of all claims for damages, and withholding it from any but the contractors themselves, provoked some discussion, but was finally adopted. The third provided for the abolition of the franking privilege, to take effect in May, with the reservation, that members of Congress shall not be required to prepay postage on letters addressed to their constituents. Messrs. Collamer and Hamlin were opposed to the introduction of so important a measure, as an appendage of this hurried bill. Mr. Trumbull was for the amendment; but to make it more thorough, moved to strike out the non-prepayment clause. The motion, after debate, was rejected, and the further consideration of the bill postponed until to-day. The Senate went into Executive session, and early in the afternoon adjourned.

The ship *Alarm*, at Boston from Calcutta, reports that the bark *Orion*, of New-York, Capt. Morgan, had been captured as a slaver by the British steamer *Pluto*, and delivered to the United States steamer *Mystic*. The captain was imprisoned at St. Helena by order of the American Consul. The *Orion* had on board when she was captured 1,023 slaves, of whom 152 had died before reaching St. Helena.

Our dates from Rio Janeiro are to Dec. 24, and from the River Plate to Dec. 17. Indian incursions were disturbing the territories of Buenos Ayres, and requiring armed expeditions for their repression. The attack made by a British gunboat upon the Paraguayan war-steamer which was bearing Gen. Lopez homeward, was understood to indicate the commencement of active hostilities on the part of England against Paraguay.

At the trial of Hazlett, the alleged accomplice of John Brown, the witnesses who pretended to identify him as a participant in the Harper's Ferry outbreak, varied so in their testimony as to raise doubts of the prisoner's identity.

In the State Senate, bills were reported relative to unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks, to the soldiers of 1812, and to the Brooklyn Water Works. Upon the constitutional amendments touching the Judiciary, majority and minority reports were presented. Among bills introduced were those to establish a Board of Claims, to authorize the sale of State property in the City of New-York. An attempt to recommit the New-York Ferry bill was unsuccessful. Mr. Hammond, in Committee of the Whole, spoke at length in defence of the Governor's Message. In the Assembly, the bill to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of Common Council was amended, and ordered to a third reading. Progress was reported upon the bills to prevent and punish prize-fighting, and to incorporate companies to navigate lakes and rivers. The bill to provide for the appointment of Inspectors and canvassers in New-York was called up, and inaugurated a heated discussion of the general question of legislation for the City, which lasted into the evening session.

The Medical Society of this State assembled yesterday, at Albany. One hundred delegates, including a large representation from New-York and Brooklyn, were present. In opening the meeting, Dr. Barker read an address, which was vigorously applauded; and after the appointment of a Committee upon Credentials, several reports from committees named at the last meeting were received, with the proceedings of various State and local Societies. To the New-York Common Council and to Dr. Griscom thanks were voted for a hundred copies of the Transactions of the National Quarantine Convention. Several interesting papers were read, prior to an adjournment until this morning.

The Convention at Syracuse of National Democrats completed its labors yesterday. The following gentlemen were selected as delegates at large to the Charleston Convention: Fernando Wood, John A. Green, Jr., Gideon J. Tucker, Joshua R. Babcock. Alternates—Wm. C. Beardsley, James T. Soutter, John Haggerty and Benjamin Chamberlain. Mr. Wood was unanimously chosen Chairman of the delegation. A long and characteristic speech from that gentleman laid down the platform and principles upon which the delegates were to act in the National Convertion, and presently after its close the body adjourned *sine die*.

The late accident on the Hudson River Railroad has evoked another inquest and verdict—the death of Mr. William J. Coey, from injuries received in the collision, demanding additional inquiry. The verdict reflects with extreme severity upon the engineer, the conductor, and the flagman; and while declaring the Company to be exempt from all blame, thought the accident would not have occurred had flagmen been placed at all exposed points along the road.

The Coroner's jury, in the matter of the explosion at the Brooklyn Hat Factory, continued its investigations yesterday, without, however, bringing them to a close. The evidence bears heavily upon the engineer.

The weekly report from the various Institutions which was presented to the Board of Governors of the Almshouse yesterday, showed the number of inmates to be 8,329—a decrease of 65 compared with the number reported the previous week. A communication was received from the Warden of the Penitentiary, stating that the fastenings on all the cells are insecure, and asking that the doors be so fastened that the prisoners cannot open them. An appropriation of $50 was made to defray the expense of placing a net-work in the doorways of the murderers' cells, to prevent visitors handing anything to the prisoners without the knowledge of the keepers.

There were no trials yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. John Hays pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, in killing Edward Kelly, in Whitehall-street on Aug. 31, and was remanded for sentence. Three other cases were called on, but, witnesses being absent, or lawyers not ready, they were postponed till to-day. In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Barnard, James Plunkett was tried for robbery in the first degree, by stealing from Mr. Wm. Gilmore, of Baltimore, a watch and chain worth $160, on Nov. 12. He was convicted only of grand larceny, with a recommendation to mercy. The facts, as developed on the trial, were somewhat peculiar and interesting. He was remanded for sentence.

The election of officers of the Liquor Dealers' Association, which took place at No. 160 Hester-street, yesterday, was annulled by an incursion of "Dead Rabbits," said to be retainers of the defeated party, who broke the ballot-box to pieces and destroyed the ballots. No arrests were made. The Police were there when their services were not required, and were elsewhere when they were wanted. A new election will be held.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening. It was reported by the Committee appointed to collect funds for the purchase of the Abbott Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, that from present appearances, they would shortly become the property of the Society. Mr. E. G. Squier read the paper of the evening, upon "The Unexplored Regions of Central America." A suggestion of Dr. Osgood, that resolutions commemorative of Lord Macaulay be drawn up, was referred to a Committee.

A fair amount of business was done yesterday in Stocks. New-York Central closed 70½ @ cent., and Galena at 57½ @ cent., both a fraction lower than on Monday. Panama was ½ @ cent. higher, and most of the Railway Bonds firm. Money rates unchanged. Bills on London, 108½@109 @ cent.

Sales were made of only 800 bales Cotton at essentially unaltered prices. Flour and Wheat were in good demand. Desirable lots of the former advanced a shade. The transactions in other kind of Grain, as well as in Fish, Hides, Leather, Hops, Metals, Rice, Seeds, Teas and Molasses were limited. Coffee, Foreign Liquors, Raisins, Sugars, Provisions, Spices, Tobacco and Whisky were more sought after. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Oils, Tallow and Naval Stores. Adamantine Candles were in lively request. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Mexican Treaty in Congress.

The Mexican Treaty will doubtless be discussed in the Senate on some day of the current week, and the discussion, we anticipate, will take a wider range, and prove more important and interesting than is generally imagined. It is possible that some new and curious features in our national politics may then be presented. A full and free debate on the Mexican question will perhaps show that our Southern statesmen, either from stronger instincts of State-craft or superior knowledge, have for years completely outwitted their Northern cotemporaries. We venture to assert that in the development of the opinions and policy of leading Southern Senators—such as Mason, Hunter, Toombs and Davis, who are following out the line of policy inaugurated by Mr. Calhoun—it will be found that the Federal Government has been under the control of men who well understand the resources and capacity of Mexico, the true characteristics of her people, the nature and quality of peon labor, and the *absolute impossibility of introducing negro slavery into that Republic*. While the filibustering rabble of the South has ever been ready to throw itself upon Mexico, in the belief that the peculiar institution could be planted there, leading Southern statesmen, beginning with Calhoun, have understood the matter better, and it can be proved by the record that they have steadfastly opposed the acquisition of Mexican territory, with the knowledge that it must inevitably be settled as free territory, and that all their efforts have been devoted to the extension of Slavery in *another direction*, and through territories already acquired. Mr. Calhoun, in 1848, declared that Mexico was "forbidden fruit." Mr. Toombs voted against the appropriation for the purchase of California, in the belief that it must come into the Union as a Free State. The South had complete and quiet possession of Mexico in 1848. They had their own man, Mr. Polk, for President, and they held the Federal Government by a large majority. Our Army was withdrawn from Mexico, and the country was abandoned, because leading Southern men who had control knew it would prove "forbidden fruit," so far as Southern Slavery was concerned. Had Mr. Polk and his advisers believed that the institution of Slavery could have been planted in Mexico, that country, or the greater part at least, would have been retained by us in 1848.

After the lapse of twelve years, the power of destiny which is moving this country onward has brought the two republics together on a purely national and commercial basis. The treaty between the two republics which forms this basis, is reciprocal in its stipulations and in the advantages to be derived therefrom. So far from tending immediately or remotely to the acquisition of Mexican territory, it guarantees the integrity of that republic, and is in reality a bond on the part of the United States to keep the peace with Mexico. With a perfect comprehension of these facts, and the other great and important fact that the effect of this treaty will be a direct benefit to the commerce and manufactures of the North, and an indirect benefit to the South by creating an increased demand for her products, the Southern Senators are now believed to be prepared to ratify it. It is no more than just, therefore, to accord to those statesmen, should they so act, a genuine spirit of nationality and patriotism, and an honest desire to sympathize with and sustain the cause of liberty in Mexico, that she may enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity.

But how, meanwhile, is the McLane treaty received in the North? In the first place, it finds the Northern public totally ignorant of Mexico and her resources, the condition of the people, their manners, customs, and labors, and the nature of the struggle now going on. The great commercial North, which ought to know so much about Mexico, knows literally almost nothing. Talk to a leading merchant or manufacturer in New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, about the trade of Mexico, and he replies: "The trade of Mexico—yes; well, is there anything in it? Is there anything worth having there?"

And how does the great Republican Party receive this treaty? So far as any expression at all of opinion has come forth from that quarter, it has been a gush of ignorant and malignant denunciation. Their leading organ, the *Tribune*, and other journals of the same stamp, with many of their demagogues and partisans, never allow an opportunity of attacking the McLane Treaty and the Liberals of Mexico to pass unimproved. This is a peculiar and anomalous feature in the policy of the Republicans, if the expression of their views on Mexican affairs, which we have had thus far, is the true expression of the feelings of the party. The *Tribune* and its followers denounce the treaty and the cause of religious and civil freedom in Mexico, because, in their total ignorance of the country and the people, they foolishly imagine that Slavery can be established therein; and they will have it that this treaty has been made by Mr. Buchanan acting as the agent of the slave power, and with the covert design of bringing on a war, seizing territory, running up the negro flag, and at the same time securing two millions of money to be used in the next Presidential election! It is necessary, therefore, to say, in the plainest terms, that these enthusiastic Republicans, these advocates of the largest liberty, are wrong in each and every one of their premises. The slave power is the power that is actually thwarting Mr. Buchanan in his clumsy efforts to acquire Mexican territory. Our heavy-moulded President, in his efforts to obtain possession of Sonora and Lower California, is acting entirely under Californian influences, and a certain kind of greed born of the War Office, which wishes to extend our present wretched frontier system. The Southern statesmen are determined there shall be no war with Mexico that can lead to the seizure of territory. And in regard to any amount of money to be obtained by the Administration, for the Presidential campaign, out of the $2,000,000 destined by the treaty to pay the claims of our own citizens, it is only necessary to state that not a dollar of this sum can be paid out of the Treasury until long after the Presidential contest shall have been decided.

We are confident that the numerous and noisy objections which have been brought against the McLane treaty will fade away when it is fairly brought to the light, and we shall be slow to believe that the demonstration made on this subject by certain clamorous Republican organs will be sustained by the enlightened and patriotic Senators of that party now in Congress.

A Mistaken Philanthropist.

The career of a model philanthropist was suddenly brought to a close in the city of "Brotherly Love" on last Friday; and we borrow from the *Inquirer* of that metropolis an epitomized narrative of his benevolent labors.

"Captain" Moses, a gentleman we presume of Abrahamic stock, was possessed of fine sensibilities, and a kindly disposition toward his fellow men. He was, in fact, a sort of Howard, whose meat and drink was going about doing good and ameliorating the condition of suffering mortals. What wonder, then, if so exemplary a character were especially moved by the heart-rending intelligence recently received from Europe, touching the destitution and "excessive distress" of the Christian and Jewish refugees, who had been constrained to flee almost naked from Morocco to Gibraltar "to escape the knife of the savage Bedouin of the desert?" Nothing surely could be more natural than that the philanthropic feelings of such a man should have been excited and harrowed by the pathetic tales wafted over the waters relative to the miseries and sufferings of these people—of fathers, mothers, babes and children who had "no homes, no food, no raiment, and whose cries ascended to heaven for succor." Nor did the "Captain" take less interest in their case, or manifest less sympathy for them than might have been anticipated. He, be it remembered, was no votary of Mars, nor a mere land-lubber of a marine, but a genuine son of Neptune, and in his mode of exerting himself to obtain and convey relief to those refugees, the "Captain" displayed all that impulsiveness, disinterestedness and generosity, which distinguish the character of your thorough-bred tar. Not only did he place his good ship—which was new-named for the occasion the *American Charity Ship*—at the disposal of the benevolent to transport to Gibraltar the food, clothing and whatever else might be provided for the aid of the destitute, but he even became a missionary to forward the godly cause, canvassing New-York in behalf of the afflicted, getting up a touching circular descriptive of their woes, with which to move the hearts of our merchants and millionaires; nay, hazarding life and limb in a trip to Philadelphia, that he might there appeal on the part of his *protegés* to the kindly sympathies of the generous and humane. Never, however, were the motives and labors of philanthropists less appreciated than were those of "Captain" Moses in the Quaker City; and a little *ruse* which our unsophisticated tar perpetrated in order to give weight to his solicitations, became most unfortunately the means of involving him in troubles which have probably deprived the Gibraltar Refugees, whether Jew or Christian, of his disinterested and invaluable services. The simple sailor fancied that if he made his missionary *début* in Philadelphia merely as a private individual, his exertions in aid of the sufferers might fail. To obviate this contingency, he therefore represented himself as an agent deputed by a New-York Committee to receive subscriptions; announced by advertisement that he was the commander of a "charity ship" bound to Gibraltar with food and raiment for the "afflicted Morocco Refugees;" and even had the temerity to forge a letter of introduction from the Grand Master of the New-York Sons of Malta to the Grand Master of the Philadelphia branch of the Order. That letter proved fatal to our Neptunian philanthropist. The Philadelphian Grand Master discovered that it was spurious—ascertained that it had been actually written on note paper procured at the very hotel where the "Captain" boarded, and at once gave information to the police authorities, which presently led to his arrest. When the "commander of the charity ship" was brought into Court the Grand Master appeared as a witness against him, and because the luckless Moses could not give $1,000 bail, he was ruthlessly committed by the hard-hearted, suspicious magistrate, whose mental optics were so obtuse that he could not distinguish an indiscreet philanthropist and the "Captain of the American Charity Ship," from a common swindler and impostor. Thus the bubble of Moses was burst, and all his zeal and sacrifices for the Morocco Refugees rendered fruitless.

Had he been less bound by the traditions of his race, and more considerate of the "sons of Africa," how different might his fate have been! Mr. Wendell Phillips would doubtless have volunteered, in that case, to defend him, in the name of the children of Ham, and of Toussaint L'Ouverture. The genius which can recognize in the brutal massacres of Port-au-Prince only the noblest hecatomb ever offered up to freedom, and snatch the myrtle wreath from the swords of Harmodius and Aristogeiton to wrap it tenderly about the murderous blade of the butcher Dessalines, would never have suffered a paltry roll of evidence to confound disinterestedness with dishonesty, and the aspirations of a social savior with the tricks of a common swindler. Moses might still have been sent to jail, but he would have vanished from the gaze of an unworthy world in a blaze of glory. It is his misfortune that he took up his parable against the Moors instead of in their behalf. Evidently Moses does not comprehend the age in which he lives.

Dogberry in the Jury-box.

The Coroner's Jury called to "sit" upon the late Hudson River Railroad accident has hatched forth the following luminous and conclusive finding:

"And we further find that after a most searching inquiry as to the manner in which the Hudson River Railroad is conducted, that the Company are exempt from all blame in the matter; the rules and regulations for the safety of passengers being so ably and efficiently devised and stringently enforced that no accident can well occur, *except by the inexcusable neglect of the employes of the Company.*"

The italics are not ours, and we accord to the Jury the entire merit of their startling significance. The Company are relieved "of all blame in the matter," with a politeness and facility which must be peculiarly gratifying to that body; but, as accidents do not usually happen without cause, the fault must be laid at somebody's door, and so, in the language of the verdict, "Mr. Geo. N. Simpson, conductor of the express train, deserves severe censure for not having personally seen that his flagman did his duty," and "Robert Hawley, the brakeman, is highly culpable for not having obeyed the orders of Conductor Simpson." Now this is qualifying the exemption of the Company from all blame, with a vengeance.

The rules and regulations of this singular Company, it appears, are so "stringently *enforced*" that no accident can well occur—except, as in the present case, when they are not enforced at all. Many weak-minded persons may have supposed that the employment of careful and reliable men was one of the most imperative duties of a railroad company, and that companies should be held directly responsible for "the inexcusable neglect of their employes." This astonishing jury has enlightened us on this point, at the price of advancing the rather novel and even alarming doctrine that the responsibility of a company ends with devising "rules and regulations," and has no reference whatever to seeing them carried into practical operation.

Dogberry is wise in his day and generation, but if he is to have his way in such matters as this, we must clearly set about revising our dictionaries and our definitions. If "inexcusable neglect" on the part of the servants of a railway company involves no accountability of the railway company itself, we should like to know precisely what meaning we are to put upon the word "responsibility?" Good pay and the exercise of a decent discretion in making appointments are duties which such companies owe the public in filling up their staff, because good pay and decent discretion are the only means of securing servants who will not be guilty of "inexcusable negligence." When the "inexcusable negligence" actually occurs, the responsibility for its consequences runs back through the employed to the employer.

There are Coroners' Juries and Coroners' Juries, just as there are Coroners and Coroners, and we might, perhaps, have become too madly millennial in our hopes for the race had not our exultation over the sensible verdict just rendered by one such body, in the case of the Elm-street massacre, now received the tempering discipline of these Hudson River Dogberrys.

The Trade of Italy.

Three years ago, when the seals of the Foreign Office in England were held by the Earl of Clarendon, instructions were given to all Secretaries of Embassy and Legation that they should make periodical reports on the trade, industry and general statistics of the country in which they reside. In accordance with these instructions, two reports have been made, and are included in the English *Blue Book*, issued a few days before the departure of the *Asia*, which, in the present state of affairs in the Italian peninsula, possess unusual interest.

Mr. West reports from Turin that the official returns of trade for 1857 show a marked improvement in the prosperity of the country, and a progressive development of its resources. This is the more worthy of notice, as commerce had then received a severe check from the effects of the monetary crisis, from the disease among the silkworms, and from the partial failures of the vine and olive crops. Both the internal and external commerce of the country were seriously affected, and yet the returns show that the revenue resulting from the former, comprising operations in merchandise purely national, gave an increase of ten per cent. over the preceding year. It must, however, be observed that the declared official value shows a diminution of eighteen per cent., an anomaly which may be accounted for by the extraordinary circumstances referred to. If the five years 1853–57 are taken, the last year will show an increase of fifty-seven per cent. in commercial, and of seventeen per cent. in official value on the average. In the same period the increase in the external and general commerce was fifty-six per cent. in commercial, and eighteen per cent. in official value.

The official returns for 1858 had not been published at the date of Mr. West's report, but he gives a statement of the imports and exports of the principal articles, which shows that nearly all the former had again increased very largely, while the latter, except wheat, rice, lead ore and firewood, had slightly diminished. Mr. West adds, however, that "it is still a question whether the improvement which these returns show to have taken place in commercial operations, is in proportion to the increase of taxation, and the heavy burdens which have been laid upon property."

The introduction of foreign capital, which alone, in a country which possesses little of its own, could give impulse to enterprise, has not taken place to any appreciable extent, and the creation of a national debt, large in proportion to the resources of the country, produces an unfavorable impression of the new system upon the working classes. Political interests, he adds, have absorbed all the energies of the Government, and no further amelioration in the financial, or improvement in the commercial condition of the country can be looked for until the termination of the present complicated state of affairs.

Mr. Corbett reports from Florence an equally favorable condition of trade in Tuscany, where the increase of customs has never been so great as in 1858, although there has been a progressive increase since 1850. The rate of increase was ten per cent. upon the receipts of 1857, which was itself the most prosperous year of Sardinian history.

Mr. Corbett attributes this progressive increase to the general prosperity of the country; but he expresses a doubt whether the rate of increase in 1859 would be found as high as in the previous year, owing to the virulence, in many districts, of the vine disease, which in 1858 had nearly disappeared. It is to be observed that three-fourths of the increase on the *octroi* duties, in 1858, took place on wine, through the increased production and consumption consequent on the diminution of the vine disease. The expenditure shows an increase, but less than was anticipated and provided for by the Tuscan budget. The product of the salt and tobacco monopolies also shows a considerable increase in 1858, owing partly to increased consumption and partly to the measures adopted for the suppression of the contraband trade in salt, and the decree raising the price of tobacco in the provinces which formerly composed the Duchy of Lucca to that at which the article is sold in the rest of the Grand Duchy, the holder of this monopoly being ordered by the same decree to make an additional payment into the Treasury in consideration of the advantage.

On the whole, these English reports prove that the influence of the manly and vigorous movement towards independence and unity in Italy has already been most healthy and inspiring in its results upon the material interests of the people; and they are full of the brightest auguries for the future of the great Italian race when once it shall have made its escape fairly from the thraldom in which priestcraft and king-craft have so long confined the energies which even their cruel embrace has not been strong enough to kill.

Breaking the Images.

If the agitation of the Slavery question has accomplished nothing else, it has at least had the effect of relieving the Southern States from a very uncomfortable weight of veneration. It has led Southern politicians to overhaul the claims of a vast number of defunct celebrities upon the respect of mankind, and to dispose of them summarily by consigning them to the contempt of all bar-rooms south of Mason and Dixon's line. Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Rutledge, George Mason, and various other revolutionary fathers, have been already convicted—not certainly of bad intentions, but of most egregious blunders with regard to the comparative merits of free and slave labor, and have received condign chastisement in being visited with the pity of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and Messrs. Roger A. Pryor and O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia. Even Mr. Clark, of Missouri, we believe, looks back on these misguided men with compassion. Having thus disposed of our native celebrities, the attention of the South and its loudest-voiced friends was next turned to the foreign enemies of the institution, and Coke, Mansfield, Blackstone and Brougham having been discovered to be in the number of these obscurantists, the poor creatures were at once handed over to the tender mercies of Charles O'Conor, Esq., of the New-York Bar. This gentleman made short work of them. He found Coke to be a hypocritical rascal; Mansfield to be a silly, conceited, voluble old fellow; Blackstone a stupid prig and dunderhead, and Brougham nothing more than a mouthing Scotch rhetorician. Not one of them, indeed, appears to have been worth the thunder which Mr. O'Conor has thrown away upon them.

One would think that after such exploits as these, the South would have allowed us a brief space to ponder over the vanity of earthly greatness, and the emptiness of posthumous fame, and to drop a tear upon the grave in which the legal sage of Washington Heights had interred so many illusions, and so much deluding glory. After seeing Coke, Mansfield, Blackstone and Brougham demolished by Mr. O'Conor in a single argument, and converted by half a dozen of his scathing "points" into mere quacks and imbeciles, common humanity demanded for us a few months at least to meditate and take breath.

We regret to announce to our Northern readers that the South refuses to accord even this poor boon to this wretched section of our common country. We are to have no respite. Our idols are all to be overthrown. The work of iconoclasm is to go on with remorseless energy, until not a wreck will remain of all we once worshipped and admired. In short—we may as well state it at once—Senator Wigfall, of Texas, has taken Daniel Webster in hand, and is treating him in precisely the same way that Mr. O'Conor treated Lord Mansfield. Mr. O'Conor has proved that Mansfield knew nothing about the common law; Wigfall is now making manifest to a startled world that Daniel Webster did not understand the Constitution of the United States. The proud title of expounder and defender of the Constitution has passed away from the New-England statesman, and a Wigfall of Texas has taken his place.

This sudden destruction which has thus come upon so many great names, would certainly shake most persons' faith in this part of the Union in human nature, as well as in their own senses, if the wonderful progress of our country did not at once fill up the voids thus left in our admiration. The smashing up of Socrates and Mansfield and Brougham is, after all, a trivial thing, while we retain O'Conor at the head of that venerable body the New-York Bar; and the consigning of Webster's memory to oblivion is not of much consequence, as long as Mr. Wigfall's tongue can wag new wisdom forth upon the astonished land. As the Pantheistic poet of Concord has ingeniously put it, we may take solid consolation in feeling that

"When half-gods go,
The gods arrive."

Texas at Home.

The Message of Gov. Houston to the Legislature of Texas, transmitting the secession resolutions of the State of South Carolina, rises quite above the common level of Gubernatorial effusions. Terse and vigorous in style, comprehensive in argument, patriotic and national in tone, it thoroughly dissects all the pretexts offered for disunion, and shows that while the very suggestion is virtual treason against the Constitution, its accomplishment would only aggravate the evils of which it is proposed as the remedy. John Brown's raid upon Harper's Ferry, so far from affording the veteran Texan just cause for the dissolution of the Confederacy, has, in his opinion, "furnished abundant proofs of the utility of our present system of Government, in the fact that the Federal powers have given an evidence of their regard for the constitutional rights of the States, and have stood ready to defend them." He asks, with great pertinency, if the Southern States, should yield to the suggestions of South Carolina and establish a Southern Confederacy, what guaranty could this State give for its duration. "From whence are to come the elements of a more perfect Union than the one formed by the men of the Revolution? Where are the patriotism, the equality, the republicanism to form a better Constitution?" Governor Houston also argues that if the Union is dissolved, the border States will suffer the most terrible consequences of dissolution, while South Carolina, "with the sea upon one side, and a cordon of Slave States between her and danger," would have comparatively little cause of apprehension from the assaults of Abolitionism; and that, therefore, the States which are really most aggrieved while in the Union, and which are destined to act as buffers after disunion, between the Abolitionists and the Palmetto Kingdom, should be allowed first to propose so desperate a remedy for existing evils. After quoting from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and other distinguished men of the Republic, in deprecation of any attempt, for any cause, to destroy the unity of the Government, and in denial of the right of peaceable secession, the soldier-statesman concludes with recommending "the adoption of resolutions dissenting from the assertion of the abstract right of secession, and refusing to send deputies for any present existing cause, and urging upon the people of all the States, North and South, the necessity of cultivating brotherly feeling, of observing justice and attending to their own affairs."

This uncompromising and authoritative rebuke of the revolutionary doctrines which have been promulgated at the South is assuredly well-timed. We should be glad to believe it likely to exert a salutary influence upon the Southern public mind. The whole message has the ring of a clear head and a sound heart. We trust it may prove the harbinger and the assurance of returning good sense and conservative feeling in our Southern brethren. It has touched a chord which ought to vibrate through the Southern heart, and which should receive a response from the great masses of the people of the South. In spite of Mr. Buchanan and his Southern allies, we do not believe the whole South insensible to the blessings which have flowed in upon all sections of the country from our present confederated Government, or disposed to seek a remedy for partial and incidental evils in the overthrow of our whole social fabric, and in a worse than Mexican chaos and confusion. The country ought to be grateful to the old hero of San Jacinto for his eloquent and timely appeal to the reason and patriotism of his fellow-citizens of the South; and Texas is once more to be congratulated that her voice in the National Senate is not the only voice wherewith she can speak to her sister States.

Old Wines in New Bottles.

The introduction of cheap Burgundy and claret into Great Britain, under the Emperor Napoleon's free trade programme, will effect, no doubt, as great a change in the drinking habits of Englishmen as was brought about by the commercial treaties with Spain and Portugal fifty years ago. At the beginning of the present century, claret was more generally used at the tables of all those who drank any wine at all, particularly in Ireland and Scotland, than any other beverage. The drinking bouts of Scotch and Irish gentlemen about the time of the French Revolution and the Rebellion of '98, were generally carried on in Bordeaux and Burgundy. It was to get merry over claret that convivial Catholic hosts used to lock the dining-room door, and it was after having grown *too* merry over it that convivial Catholic guests used to sink under the table. It was casks of claret imported too freely and dispensed too lavishly that laid the foundation of the misfortunes which, within ten years, have brought so many an ancestral hall of the fine old Milesian gentry under the hammer of the Encumbered Estates Court. It was over brimming stoups of claret, too, that Scottish Tory "lairds," in the great days of Harry Dundas, used to pledge the Church and the King, and consign the Jacobins and radicals to outer darkness. Every gentleman's cellar contained barrels of the generous vintage of the Garonne, and instead of being daintily sipped, as now, from fragile graceful glasses, it was drunk in flowing tumblers filled from mighty *magnums*.

First, the non-intercourse of war times, and then the imposition of the high duties at the close of the great Napoleonic struggle, made these wines of France an expensive luxury even for the rich, and the admission of port and sherry at low rates, as the produce of England's Peninsular allies, drove them almost out of the market as an article of general consumption. The generation of Englishmen which has grown up since then has learned to love the Spanish and Lusitanian wines, adulterated to suit purchasers, as the best of all possible beverages, and imbibes them in all latitudes with unvarying constancy, while the lighter and more aromatic drinks of France have lost all charm for palates familiarized with fiercer compounds. Yet there is hardly a doubt that the reëntrance of Bordeaux and Burgundy, under the proposed tariff, will bring the wine-bibbers of Britain back to their first love, and make port and sherry first vulgar, and then by the natural sequence of things odious to the British taste.

The English gain in health will be, if this occurs, almost as great as the French gain in money, and many generations of perfidious Britons will have to thank the Third Napoleon for exemption from the gouty pangs which old beeswing brought upon their ancestors under the *régime* of high dutios. For temperance advocates the change will be a great victory. It is the whisky and port and sherry drinking nations that furnish most victims to the orgies of the maddening Bacchus. The lovers of light wines, though they may drink far more, fall much less easily into drunkenness, and what they may lose in mere animal excitement, they certainly gain in happiness and in digestion, that despised parent of all good things in man. A curious reminiscence of the long-buried past has been summoned up by the agitation of the people of Bordeaux in favor of this new and wise measure of the far-seeing French ruler. An angry deputation of protectionists has presented a memorial to the French Government setting forth, among other things, that in the petitions of the Bordelais in favor of free-trade, vast numbers of English names—not names of Englishmen—but of citizens of Bordeaux, are to be found, and actually warning the Emperor to remember that Guyenne was, of all the continental dominions of the Plantagenets, the most loyal to England, and that Bordeaux was the favorite city of the Black Prince himself. This suggestion of a possible Anglican disaffection to the French rule in the Gironde is certainly the finest thing in the way of partisan extravagance which the present generation has witnessed outside of Ireland. We can only hope that Mr. Bowyer, M. P., that doughty and devoted champion of English ultramontanism, may take a hint from these French enthusiasts of Protection. Claret and Burgundy were the delight of the Stuarts, and it would be refreshing indeed to see the hopes of the Jacobites revive in the nineteenth century with the return of these loyal old wines. The heir of the Stuarts is in rather a sorry plight just now, and when the Congress has voted him finally out of his duchy of Modena, Francis V. might give the world a new sensation by demanding his "recognized rights" as the representative of England's legitimate Kings.

Brazil and the River Plate.

RIO MARKETS—INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN BUENOS AYRES—POLITICAL AGITATION—A PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Our files of Rio papers received by the *Ocean Bride* furnish us with dates from Brazil to Dec. 24, and from Montevideo to Dec. 17.

There was little of interest at Rio. The Emperor was still absent at the north.

The sales of coffee on the 23d amounted to 6,000 bags, chiefly destined for the United States.

Serious outbreaks among the Indians had occurred on the frontiers of Buenos Ayres. A large body of troops had been dispatched under Gen. Flores to repel the marauders.

Political agitation is rife in Buenos Ayres. A Club of Liberty, of which Gen. Mitre is Chief, is understood to be hostile to Urquiza; while the Peace Club is averse to further agitation.

Gen. Lopez, the son of the Dictator of Paraguay, who mediated the recent peace, had gone to Assumcion. Much interest was felt in the recent attack of H. B. M. gun-boat *Grappler* upon the Paraguayan steamer *Tacuary*, on which Gen. Lopez had embarked. It was understood to be the initial step of the war which has recently been impending between England and Paraguay.

The shoemakers of Lynn, Mass., are discussing the propriety of striking for higher wages.

A Disagreement of Doctors.

Dr. PERCY has enjoyed the use of our columns for the purpose of correcting the injustice which he alleges was done to him in our review of the New-York Academy's last report on Swill-milk. The only aim of that review was to show that it was essentially wanting in originality, the quality deemed most praiseworthy in all such matters; that it had servilely followed its predecessors, without having added to or subtracted from—except as it corroborated—statements previously made. Now, the result of the family consultation held upon this review has not enabled the astute vindicator of this report to mention any "fact or evidence" not stated in the report of 1847, or even inferential proofs of the unwholesomeness of Swill-milk, except such as have been obtained by the policemen furnished by the Mayor's orders.

It was very proper for the City authorities to "ignore" the first report so far as to ask the Academy, after the lapse of eleven or twelve years, for facts and evidence, and for the Academy to seek for new proof; but it was not well, as we must still think, for the new Committee to ignore the labor of their predecessors, when they have virtually copied it. The "time wasted" by the present Committee, too, would have been entirely unimportant, had it not been that in consequence of their delay the period when any beneficial result could have been obtained from the Board of Health had passed.

We do not intend to enter into any "doctors' quarrels," into which the writer in yesterday's paper would seem to be leading the question by his vituperative remarks, which may perhaps be excused as a filial defence of a parent, but which seem to us to fail to meet the question raised in our review, that the originality of the scientific examination of swill-milk is in Dr. GARDNER'S report of 1847, (which G. R. PERCY says he "would rather be the author of than of the review of *Transactions*, vol. 2, part 4," and in which opinion we agree with him,) and that honorable mention of it in the secondary report based upon it was a culpable omission. As the main fact of our review is thus left untouched by our yesterday's correspondent, we see no reason for opening any discussion on the subject.

FROM ALBANY.

MEETING OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Proceedings of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The State Medical Society met in the Common-Council Chamber to-day. Dr. J. FORDYCE BARKER, of New-York, President, called the meeting to order, and delivered an address. It was an able paper, and was received with applause.

A committee of one from each judicial district was appointed to report nominations.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there were one hundred delegates in attendance, among them Drs. J. Fordyce Barker, Joel Foster, J. McNulty, Wm. Rockwell, Samuel R. Percy, T. W. Richards, Benj. Lee, N. C. Husted, Elisha Harris, and John H. Griscom, of New-York; and Samuel Hart, Theo. L. Mason, Wm. H. Dudley, John Ball, and John A. Brady, of Brooklyn.

A report was made on the subject of establishing a Commission of Lunacy, and the resolutions accompanying the same are to be discussed on Wednesday morning.

The subject of criminal abortions was referred to a Special Committee.

Dr. S. R. PERCY presented the transactions of the New-York Academy of Medicine, containing the report of the Committee on City Milk.

Dr. GRISCOM announced that the Common Council of New-York had forwarded one hundred copies of the report of the proceedings and debates of the third National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Dr. GRISCOM and the authorities of New-York.

Several communications from different county Societies were presented and referred, as also the transactions of the Medical Societies of New-Jersey, New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Tennessee.

Dr. MASON, of Brooklyn, read a communication from the Kings County Medical Society, being a history of the measures adopted by it for the increase and diffusion of medical knowledge amongst its members, and of its attempts to add to the general fund of professional information.

After listening to the reading of several papers on various subjects, the meeting then adjourned till 10 A. M. Wednesday.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

A score of remonstrances were presented against the passage of any act for the removal of the East River steamboat landings.

A bill to incorporate the Industrial Fund Association was reported against, and the report agreed to.

A majority of the Judiciary Committee submitted a written report in favor of the passage of the resolution to amend the Constitution in relation to the Judiciary.

Mr. COLVIN makes a minority report against the same.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Water Act was reported complete for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. ABELL reported favorably on the bill to reduce the fare on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The bill to compel the attendance of witnesses before Common Councils was ordered to a third reading. It repeals the law made in 1855 for the City of New-York.

Progress was made on the bill to amend the act to prevent and punish prize-fighting. A debate sprung up because the bill compels parties to the fight to testify before Grand Juries. This was declared to be an infringement of the existing principle, which protects parties from criminating themselves.

The bill authorizing parties named to lay a double track in Brooklyn, through Grand-street to Newtown, was taken up, but no action was had upon it,—Mr. BRIGGS, of Kings, stating that the Common Council had given the franchise to other parties.

Progress was also reported on the bill to amend the act authorizing companies to navigate lakes and rivers. It is to be made applicable to Long Island Sound. It was opposed because it did not contain the personal liability clause.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to provide for a State Board of Claims.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill for the Protection of the Purchasers of Fertilizers. It provides for the appointment of a Measurer of Manure by the Mayor of New-York.

Mr. GOSS introduced a bill to provide for a Certification of the Laws Relative to Pauperism.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill relative to the Commissioners of Emigration and the Marine Hospital, New-York. It provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of three Commissioners to hold office for three years, and who shall act in connection with the Health Officers and Physicians of the Marine Hospital.

Mr. MANIERRE brought in a bill authorizing the sale by the State of all the space of ground and soil of the Hudson and East Rivers, which has already been in whole or in part reclaimed and filled in, either by natural accretion or otherwise, and which lies outside of and adjoining the grants made to the Corporation of New-York, under the Montgomery Charter, of 1730, or by any other charter or grant to the City from the State. Section 2 gives the Commissioners of the Land Office power to sell said lands in the City of New-York. The City Comptroller may pay for the same by a loan and issue of real estate bonds, the lands in question to be pledged to secure said bonds.

The following bills were acted upon in Committee of the Whole: To amend the act to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad—third reading....To amend the General Religious Society Act—third reading....To provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Election and Canvassers in the City of New-York.

Mr. A. A. MEYERS moved to amend it so as to require the appointees to speak the German language fluently. Lost,

Mr. CALLICOTT moved that the appointee should be a person able to cipher correctly. Lost.

Mr. MILLER moved to strike out the words "with facility" after the reading and writing qualification. Agreed to.

Mr. CALLICOTT remarked that the amendments he had offered this evening had been proposed in good faith. He moved that so much of the first section be stricken out as required the Supervisors to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers. What had New-York done that she should be taboed, marked, spit upon by such a measure as this was? The motion was lost.

Mr. A. SMITH said the Republicans could never subdue the independent spirit of the citizens of New-York. Why did they not pass a bill requiring the Supervisors to appoint Inspectors of Election?

Mr. MILLIKEN thought the Legislature had a right to legislate for New-York when she was unable to govern herself properly.

TEN P. M.

Mr. VOORHEES, of New-York, is speaking on the bill.

At a late hour the Committee reported the bill as amended, and recommended its passage.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill to provide the speedy completion of sections 20 and 21 of Oswego Canal enlargement. It provides for extra compensation to the contractor, who has encountered hard-pan instead of common soft earth as contracted for.

Mr. LAW remarked that the words *hard-pan* had become so obnoxious, that of late very few persons could utter them without in some degree losing their character for honesty. This bill, if passed, would open the door of the treasury to hordes of *hard-pan* claimants for damages.

The body of the bill was stricken out, and so reported to the House. The bill to provide for the appointment of inspectors of election and district canvassers in the City and County of New-York, by the Board of Supervisors, being taken up, Mr. COLES (of New-York) moved to amend the second section of the bill containing the reading and writing qualification, so that the Board of Supervisors be authorized to employ professors of elocution and penmanship for the purpose of examining the appointees, and that no one should be considered qualified unless such person could read and write one hundred and fifty words per minute. Lost.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURES.—Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES is to deliver a series of lectures, according to an advertisement which will be seen in our columns, at the Columbia College Law-School, recently established in Lafayette-place....Rev. T. L. CUYLER will lecture this evening, at the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Twelfth-street, for the benefit of the charities sustained by the Young Men's Christian Association of the church. Subject—"A Day in the Alps."....Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his lecture on "Politics and Religion," to-morrow evening, at Dr. HATFIELD'S church, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street....At the Veterinary College, No. 75 West Twenty-third-street, Capt. RALSTON, the President, will lecture, to-morrow evening, on the "Structure and Functions of the Horse's Foot." The lecture will be illustrated by preparations, drawings and transparencies.

ST. PAUL'S HOMES FOR POOR MEN.—The necessity of having homes of this kind is strongly illustrated in the large number of applications daily received for food and shelter. The Superintendent states that during the month ending Jan. 31, the number of persons presented by tickets at the two Homes, No. 367 Pearl-street and No. 61 Third-avenue, amounted to 2,569. A large portion of these tickets, however, were given out at the Mission Office, in Vesey-street, there having been of late very few purchasers of tickets. It is much to be regretted that this method of ministering to the wants of the homeless and hungry meets with so little favor from the public, since, without its continued and more liberal support, it will be impossible to make these Homes a permanent institution. Tickets may be had of Mr. ALFRED WHITFIELD, Clerk to the St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 31 Vesey-street, in packages of 25 for $1.

MR. FERRERO'S SOIREE.—Mr. FERRERO, whose delight and glory it is to teach the young ideas of this progressive City how to polk and waltz, yesterday evening convened a grand and glittering gathering of his pupils and their friends in the Academy of Music. The festival began at the good old-fashioned hour of 5 P. M., and ended—we don't know when. But not for the wee children, whom Mr. FERRERO had the good sense to send weeping home to their beds at 9 o'clock, to make room for their elders if not for their betters. The spectacle presented by the floor of the Academy was thus pleasantly and brilliantly varied in the course of the evening, when the rosy little clouds of mercurial fairies and unmanageably enthusiastic imps gave place to the more familiar aspects of a "ball at the Academy;" and the affair was, in all particulars, a pretty and pleasant success.

A HELP TO THE COUNTING-ROOM.—Without attempting the elaborate results of Mr. BABBAGE or that yet more noted engine, secured by Professor GOULD for the Dudley Observatory, the Newbrough Calculator, of which Messrs FRAZER & Co., of No. 241 Broadway, are the proprietors, is a capital arithmetical aid. With unerring accuracy and with a rapidity at once startling and satisfactory to the accountant, it adds the longest and broadest columns of figures, thus not only saving labor and time, but dispensing with the wearisome toil of verification. The instrument occupies less space than a quarto ledger; may be worked by a child; is not subject to derangement or fracture, and is afforded at very little more than the cost of an academical arithmetic.

FIRE ENGINES ON THE SIDEWALKS.—The Commissioners of the Fire Department, a few days since, addressed a communication to the Police authorities, in which they stated their inability to secure obedience, on the part of the firemen, to the ordinance prohibiting the running of engines upon the sidewalks, and asked the intervention of the Police. Accordingly, Superintendent PILLSBURY yesterday issued a general order directing the Police to report every company, in future, that may offend in this way. The ordinance imposes a fine of $25 upon each delinquent company, and for a second offence says that its members shall be expelled from the Department.

THE GERMANS AND THE ELM-STREET DISASTER.—The meeting which took place at the Volks-Garden last evening had but a slim attendance. The meeting was called to memorialize the Legislature in favor of a bill prohibiting the erection of buildings in which the tenants must perish in case of sudden fires. A Committee of eleven was appointed, to whom the matter was referred, with power to call another meeting to report the result of their labor.

DONATIONS FOR THE ELM-STREET SUFFERERS.—The following sums have been received at this office for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent fire in Elm-street:

Previously acknl'd.	$62 00	D. M. } for the Parrott	5 00
E. M. F.	5 00	J. H. } family	5 00
Cloth House	5 00	Misses W.	10 00
A Subscriber	1 50	Total	$93 50

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A SHOEMAKER.

Early yesterday morning a German, named DAVID SCHMERS, who resided at No. 144 Church-street, where he also kept a shoe-shop, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a shoe-knife. He died at the New-York Hospital in about three hours after he had inflicted the wound. Deceased was about 50 years of age, and it is believed that he was prompted to self-destruction in consequence of having been deserted by his wife a few months since. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest.

FATAL FALL.

GEORGE FOIST, a German, 45 years of age, died yesterday at No. 250 Sixty-third-street, in consequence of injuries received on the 28th ult., by falling from a wagon while intoxicated. Coroner O'KEEFE investigated the case.

Fire.

IN NINTH-AVENUE.

Shortly after 12 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in a frame building, situated on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, owned by a Mr. WEST, and occupied as a hat factory by JOHN DIENHART. The building and contents were totally destroyed. The building was worth about $400; not insured. Mr. DIENHART'S loss is about $1,500; insured for $900 in the Standard Insurance Co. The cause of the fire has not been discovered.

Police Reports.

ENCOURAGING YOUTHFUL ENTERPRISE.

Wm. Cole was apprehended on Monday evening by officer Jenniss, of the Twenty-first Ward, on suspicion of having broken into the stable of Mr. F. Nugent, in Thirty-second-street, near Third-avenue, on Sunday night, and stolen a set of silver-mounted harness, valued at $25. The lad was searched, and a large number of skeleton keys were found in his pockets. Subsequently the same officer arrested Owens Soden, another small boy, on the supposition that he too was implicated in the same burglary, and from him also a lot of false keys were taken, one of which fitted the lock of the stable. Soden then admitted that Cole and himself were guilty, and said that the harness had been sold to Thomas Cogan, the keeper of a junk-shop, for *fifty cents*, and that he had agreed to pay them just as liberally for any goods they might sell to him. Cogan was sent for, and finally confessed to having purchased the harness, which was found in a cellar where he had concealed it. All the prisoners were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH. The boys were held for burglary, and Mr. Cogan, being unable to furnish $1,000 bail, was committed for trial as a receiver of stolen goods.

SURRENDERED BY HIS SURETIES.

Homer B. Hawkins, formerly a book-keeper in the employ of the California Overland Mail Company, at its office, No. 82 Broadway, was apprehended last Friday on a charge of having embezzled $4,300, by making false entries on his books. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer. On Monday the gentleman who became his surety appeared in Court, and asked to be released from the bond. Officer Barrow was accordingly sent to take the accused again into custody, and yesterday succeeded in capturing him in Brooklyn. Justice CONNOLLY subsequently fully committed the prisoner for trial. It is stated that since the first arrest of Hawkins the Company has learned that he has appropriated funds to a far greater amount than was at first supposed.

AN UNPROFITABLE CALL.

Mr. Jonathan Whittle, of No. 3 Elm-street, alleges that he made a sociable call upon Mr. Wm. Smith, an acquaintance of his, a few evenings since, and that on leaving the house he missed his pocket book, which contained $46. He suspected Mr. Smith had stolen it, and yesterday caused his arrest. The prisoner denied the truth of the accusation, but as some of the bills alleged to have been stolen were traced to persons who had received them from him, Justice BRENNAN held him for further examination.

AN INEXPERT PICKPOCKET.

While a large number of persons were waiting for the Fulton ferry-boat on Monday evening, during the prevalence of the fog, one Mr. Johnson, an Englishman, was detected in the act of stealing a wallet, containing $12, from the pocket of Mr. James Langan, a resident of Williamsburgh. He was taken into custody, and Justice BRENNAN yesterday held him for trial.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

DECREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS—INSECURITY OF CELLS IN THE PRISONS—EXTENSION OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The weekly report from the Institutions, which was presented to the Board of Governors yesterday, showed that the number of persons remaining under the care of the Board on the 4th of February was 8,329; a decrease of 65 as compared with the report of the previous week.

A communication was received from the Warden of the Penitentiary, calling attention to the total want of security in the locks and fastenings of the cells in that Institution, and to the urgent necessity for taking measures immediately to place the prison in a state of security. He stated that there is not a cell in either the old or new wings but can be opened by the prisoners. Two prisoners escaped recently, but were recaptured.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Prisons be authorized to have the doors of the cells appropriated to prisoners committed for capital offences made more secure.

It is suggested to have the door-ways covered with wire net-work, so as to prevent visitors from handing prisoners anything, without the knowledge of the keepers. $50 were appropriated for the purpose.

The Committee on the Lunatic Asylum presented a plan for the extension of the building under their special care. The necessity for an extension is acknowledged by all, but in order to give time for examination, the further consideration of the subject was postponed for two weeks.

After a long debate as to the propriety of discharging the Deputy-Superintendant of the stone work on the new Island Hospital, on the ground that the stone work is nearly finished, the matter was postponed for two weeks, at the request of Gov. DUGRO, who alleged that the man was to be discharged simply because he was a Democrat. The Board then adjourned.

ALDERMEN'S COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF ANN-STREET—NO QUORUM.

The announcement that the Committee on Streets would meet at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, to consider the propriety of widening Ann-street, called together a large number of property-owners at the appointed hour. None of the members of the Committee, however were present, and after waiting some time, the Clerk rose and stated that it was not probable that the Committee would hold a meeting on this occasion, as two of the members of it had gone to Albany and the third had left the City Hall in a coach about two hours before. At this announcement there was some grumbling, and in response to inquiries as to when the Committee would meet, the Clerk stated that it would be called together by the Chairman, Mr. GEORGE G. SICKLES, father of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, asked all who were in favor of the proposed alteration of Ann-street to hold up their hands. To this there was no response. Then Mr. SICKLES requested those who were opposed to it to do likewise, and nearly all present signified their opposition to the measure.

Liquor Dealers' Election.

AN INCURSION OF DEAD RABBITS—HEADS AND THE BALLOT-BOX BROKEN AND THE BALLOTS DESTROYED.

The annual election of officers of the Liquor Dealers' Association was to have taken place yesterday and the polls were open from sunrise to sunset at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-street. The Association, whose members number about 6,000, was divided into two parties in the support of rival candidates for Treasurer and some of the minor offices; both supported the same candidates for President and for the other offices. The party which favored the re-election of all the officers of the last year was composed mostly of Germans and Americans, and outnumbered their adversaries by a large majority. Most of the opposing party were Irish. The following statement which the latter had caused to be circulated among the voters defines their position:—

The attention of Members of the New-York Liquor Dealers' Society is respectfully called to the following facts, viz.:

At our last regular meeting the Treasurer reported having only $800 on hand. Finding that the Society was dissatisfied with his report, he has since called a special meeting, and then and there stated that there were Eleven Thousand Dollars in the funds. The cause of this discrepancy is totally unknown to the Society at large.

As the majority of the Society were under the impression that we had at least Twenty or Thirty Thousand Dollars on hand, the question arises, What has become of all the money? how has it been spent, or what benefit has the Society reaped from the squandering of such an amount?

A motion has been made and seconded at one of our meetings, that a Committee be appointed to examine the books of the Society, and was immediately cried down by the present officers—who are altogether averse to any examination! For what reason, is left for you to divine.

Taking these and other circumstances into consideration, it has been determined, if possible, to elect an entirely new Board of Officers; men who have the interests of the Society at heart, and whose names are on the inclosed ticket, which is respectfully submitted for your approval and support.

On the other hand it is claimed that there is no discrepancy in the statements of the Treasurer; that there is a certain amount of money "on hand" and another certain amount in the hands of Trustees, agreeably to the laws governing the Association; and that the minority only desire to get the control of the funds for their own purposes. The election during the day passed off very quietly. All day long the liquor dealers came, deposited their ballots and went; and towards nightfall the knowing ones surmised that the old officers were reelected as follows: President, PHILIP W. ENOS; Vice-President, Alex. M. Matthews; Treasurer, Richard French; Rec. Secretary, Gus. A. Raetz; Financial Secretary, David S. Paige; Trustees, N. R. Bunce, F. Ryan, John Hoeft; Finance Committee, A. H. Clark, John Merchant, Wm. Van Name; Sergeant-at-Arms, David P. McBrien.

But the friends of the rival candidates were determined not to give it up so. The following were their nominees: Vice-President, IRA A. LIBBY; Treasurer, Patrick Mulvihill; Financial Secretary, Patrick McLoughlin; Trustees, Thos. B. Kerr, Patrick Begg, Francis Rupert; Financial Committee, Peter Dolan, Henry Hughes, William Baird; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Sanford.

A force of Fourteenth Ward policemen, in citizens' clothes, which had been in the house all day, prepared to preserve the public peace if any should attempt to break it, returned to the Station house at sunset, and as soon as their backs were turned, so were the tables. A body of "Dead Rabbits," said to be in the interest of the liquor dealers of Hibernian extraction, immediately appeared upon the scene, many of them armed with pistols, unceremoniously dragged the committee-men who had charge of the ballot-box from their stools, visiting dire punishment upon all who resisted, destroyed the ballot-box, and ran off with the ballots. As soon as they had effected their escape, a strong body of policemen reached the house, and again the public peace was preserved. Of course no arrests were made. The discomfited majority, thus disgracefully disfranchised, declared that when the election was again held, their candidates would be elected. Of the time for holding a new election due notice will be given. Meantime, the old officers will continue to serve.

Fire Department Election.

JOHN DECKER CHOSEN CHIEF ENGINEER.

The election of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department took place yesterday evening. The voting began at 7 and closed at 9 o'clock.

The returns were received up to midnight, at which hour the canvassing began, consuming the ensuing two hours.

The whole number of votes cast

For John Decker	2,101
For John C. Cregier	1,459
For Alfred Carson	333
Majority of Decker over Cregier	642

Mr. DECKER was declared duly elected. The suffrages of the engine companies were given largely for the victorious candidate, while those of the hose companies were secured for Mr. CREGIER.

There was much disturbance throughout the voting, but nothing or serious character occurred. The Police were as usual wholly inactive.

City Dispensaries.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	Western Dispensary.	Grand Totals.
No. of Male Patients.	1,936	600	1,011	970	508	5,020
No. Female Patients.	2,115	1,019	1,403	1,373	665	6,574
Totals	4,051	1,619	2,414	2,343	1,167	11,594
Treated at Dwellings	808	41	695	873	278	3,119
Tr'd at Dispensaries.	3,343	1,124	1,719	1,470	889	8,445
Primary Vaccinations	26	61	61	39	15	184
Re-vaccinations	1	—	44	5	—	50
Whole No. Vaccin'd.	27	61	95	44	15	242
Number of Adults.	2,851	1,017	1,447	1,312	474	7,301
Number of Children.	1,200	602	967	1,031	693	4,293
No. Native Patients.	1,650	501	904	1,142	521	4,918
No. Foreign Patients.	2,401	948	1,510	1,201	646	6,676
No. sent to Hospital.	729	15	127	78	18	967
Number of Deaths.	18	10	21	22	15	86
Prescript's Dispens'd.	7,623	2,406	5,011	4,493	2,431	21,964

During the month of January, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,594 persons. The principal causes of death were consumption and scarlatina. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory syste:

The American Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Institute will to-morrow elect officers for the ensuing year. Will you allow me to offer a few remarks through your paper?

The American Institute is composed of some fifteen hundred paying and life members, including many of the ablest and best men the City and country afford, and has an available net capital of at least $100,000. It has heretofore done efficient service to the public through its annual fairs, its Farmers' Club, and its Mechanics' or Polytechnic Association, and has a very valuable library for the farmer, the mechanic and the scientific man. With all this, however, there is a deplorable failure in making this wealth and position sufficiently available.

With all due respect for the able and talented men enrolled among its officers, I would say that it is well known and understood among the members of the Institute that, in order to have it maintain and assume its true position as a public benefactor, it ought to have a different sort of management; that none but honest, disinterested and capable men be called to its councils; and that a permanent location should be secured for holding its annual fairs, a repository for models, and means for examining and testing new inventions and discoveries.

Agreeably to the charter of the Institute, the President, the three Vice-Presidents, the Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer constitute a Board of Trustees. Now I would ask whether, in making two out of the seven trustees salaried officers, there is not great danger of their wielding an undue influence in a Board where only four constitute a majority? Would it not be better that the trustees should all be disinterested men, holding conservative power in the Institute, and whether an actuary or agent employed by the trustees, or elected by the members at a fixed salary, would not render better and cheaper service than we now get for the $5,000 in salaries paid to the several Independent persons who now manage the concern.

It seems to me that this peculiar situation of things in the management of the American Institute requires a speedy remedy, or its days of usefulness and glory will soon vanish, or the association be superseded by some more honestly and judiciously conducted organization.

A MEMBER.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT MONTEZUMA.—Mr. JOHN S. CLARK, the Commissioner in charge of the Salt Works, has had prepared, by competent chemists, an analysis of the saline water recently discovered in the new boring near Montezuma, New-York. One thousand parts of the saline water contain the following:

Chloride of sodium	150.613
Chloride of calcium	3.702
Chloride of magnesium	0.302
Sulphate of lime	2.783
Sulphate of soda	0.015
Sulphate of magnesia, Carbonate of iron, Bromine }	Of each a trace.
Silicia and organic matter	
Water	842.585
Total	1,000.000

The water does not contain any free acid or alkali, it being perfectly neutral to test paper. The saline residue obtained by evaporation was carefully tested for iodine and its salts, but none was detected. It was also tried for manganese, to which it was thought the brine owed its pale rose tint, yet as none was found, the color is probably due to the minute portion of iron which it contains.

Card from John B. Dunham.

THE OVER-STRUNG GRAND PIANO CONTROVERSY.

An advertisement has appeared in the daily papers forbidding manufacturers of piano-fortes using the bass over-strings in their instruments.

This card is to inform the public and the manufacturers that the improvement of the over-strings in grand pianos is open to all, and that all the prolonged discussion of their merits as an American invention amounts to nothing, as there is at the present time

AN OVER-STRUNG GRAND PIANO,

MADE IN RUSSIA SEVERAL YEARS AGO,

in possession of a gentleman of this City, in whose house it has been for

OVER TWO YEARS.

Parties desiring further information upon the subject can gain it by applying to the undersigned.

The subscriber will continue to furnish the over-strung grand Pianos to all who may desire them.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York, NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.

GENTLEMEN: The printing establishment, No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 46 Ann-st., occupied by ourselves and Robert Bonner, of the *New-York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire; the stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank-bills, were in one of your Champion Safes, and, after being exposed for 30 hours to the fiery ordeal, has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other Safe but yours.

WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Permanent Insurance.

The ALUM PATENT FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

Affords the most perfect SECURITY AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARS of any Safe in the world, as it is the ONLY ONE that has been hundreds of times tested by fire and burglars without failing in a single instance to preserve its contents. It is also

ENTIRELY FREE FROM DAMPNESS,

and does not, therefore, injure books, papers and jewelry, if deposited in it, as all other safes than the

ALUM PATENT

ARE WELL KNOWN TO DO.

Second-hand Safes of other makers for sale at half their original cost. VALENTINE & BUTLER, NO. 337 BROADWAY.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

The Gynecian Sanatorium,

ESPECIALLY INSTITUTED FOR LADIES,

Is now ready for the reception of patients. The institution is delightfully located on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and so situated as to afford all the advantages of both country and City life, and is provided with every facility for treatment, while its attractions for pleasurable and healthful recreation are unsurpassed.

Apply to Drs. ELMER & CAMPBELL, Office No. 57 West 23d-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Something New!—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER AND GAUGE COMBINED, just patented, simple, hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side, applied to any Sewing Machine by any one, in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE $5. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, (with complete instructions.) postage paid. Send for a circular. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Also fire and burglar proof sideboard and parlor safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines, price $50, complete. Parties not having full amount, can be accommodated. Office, No. 489 Broadway. Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Superintendent.

Gayler's Reliance Salamander Safes.—Five hundred have been tested, not one has ever failed: are made with boiler plate iron, and are reliable safes. No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, purely Mutual. Office No. 92 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SHEEHAN—THAYER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 5, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Frederick Ogleby, CORNELIUS SHEEHAN to ELIZA THAYER, both of Saratoga Springs.

DIED.

MILBANK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Samuel Milbank, Esq., in the 56d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 East 29th-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DENHAM.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 6, ANDREW DENHAM, of heart-disease, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 East 30th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

BOGART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, after a brief illness, ALWYN BOGART, M. D., in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 155 Madison-av., without further invitation.

PELL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, ADELIA DUANE PELL, relict of Alfred S. Pell, and last surviving daughter of the late Hon. James Duane.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 392 5th-av., to the family vault at East Chester.

WASSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, MARIA, wife of Elias Wasson, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 West 13th-st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MANY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, BENJAMIN MANY, aged 48 years, 6 months and 10 days.

His remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment, from his late residence, No. 258 West 26th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Friends and acquaintances will please attend without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 6, WILLIAM CLAWSON, infant son of Arthur S. and Adeline A. Taylor, aged 2 months and 11 days.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 5, of diphtheritic croup, ELIZABETH, aged 8 years and 15 days; on Tuesday, Feb. 7, of disease of the heart, JOHN LYDDON, aged 5 years, 5 months and 25 days, children of Peter and Mary Smith.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of their parents, No. 87 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BARKER.—At Ridgewood, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, NETTIE, eldest child of William Jay and Caroline E. N. Barker, aged 9 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Cooper-av., Ridgewood, L. I. The friends and relatives, also her grandfather, David C. Harris, Esq., will take the Broadway cars, at South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, to Cooper-av., where conveyances will be in readiness to convey to the house.

PAULMIER.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 6, SUSAN CAROLINE, daughter of Jesse and Cornelia Paulmier, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 134 Wayne-st., Jersey City, N. J.

BLODGETT.—At Havana, Island of Cuba, on Thursday, Jan. 26, at the residence of Dr. Wm. L. Tinker, Miss CORNELIA F. BLODGETT.

Future notice will be given of the funeral services.

CAMPBELL.—At No. 20 Park-terrace, Glasgow, Scotland, on Monday, Jan. 9, of gastric fever, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., aged 38 years, second son of Wm. Campbell, Esq., of Tilliechewan.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 63, Feb. 7, 1860.

33, 54, 38, 10, 70, 5, 35, 62, 76, 19, 1, 6, 18.

Class No. 64, Feb. 7, 1860.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE dwelling houses are offered at private sale:
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Near 36th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 30th st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 50th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 51st-st.
SIXTEENTH STREET—Near Broadway.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 7th-av.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 8th-av.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 4th-av.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 2d-av.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—Near 5d-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near 7th-av.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
For full particulars, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 21-place. Lots 20 feet 1¾ inches by 133 feet 5¾ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantels, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 49 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE OWNER going to Europe—The very eligibly situated house, with the grounds adjoining, on Gates-av., four doors west of Classon-av. The house is two stories and attic and extension, very conveniently arranged and in excellent order, with garden attached in a high state of cultivation, the whole covering three lots of ground. If desired, the house will be sold separately, the owner retaining the two lots adjoining. Inquire at the premises or at No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNENCUMBERED lots in New-York or Brooklyn, fifteen first-class dwelling houses, near Fulton-av., and not far from City Hall, Brooklyn, all occupied, and paying upwards of seven per cent. Price from $5,000 to $6 500 each, and one mortgage on each for about 50 per cent of value, except one, which is clear. Offers to exchange must state location and price. Offers at fictitious or trading price will be disregarded. S. B. H., Box No. 1,582 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-celler, brown-stone (front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet 5¾ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

BROADWAY AND PINE-ST.—FOR SALE—The property No. 102 Broadway, 26 feet front, by 84 feet deep, connecting with and forming an L on Pine-st., 19 by 46 feet, with the buildings thereon, a desirable location for offices, or banking, or insurance business. Building lots or improved property up town might be taken in part payment. Inquire of A. C. Goodman, No. 32 Beekman-st., or E. H. Ludlow & Co., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 55 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $360. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MOORE & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square, in 23d-st., a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. The owner leaves for Europe next Saturday, and from a prompt purchaser will take $18,000, without furniture. A mortgage for $12,500 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

LOTS—DESIRABLE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEment or investment, for sale by
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.
Lots on 45th, 46th and 47th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 53d, 54th, 56th and 57th sts., near 5th-av.
Also, several lots on Broadway, between 34th and 59th sts.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE—A VERY GREAT number of houses in almost every part of the City, embracing every variety of style and structure, and at all sorts of prices, from $4 000 to $40,000, suitable for residence, for investment and for speculation. For further particulars, apply to HALL & PRATT, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 1.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete. At Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of
J. W. FIELDER.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The cottage house and full lot No. 47 East 38th-st, near Madison-av., one of the most desirable locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,209 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE of 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. House three stories high, well built, and in good condition; high stoop, water closets, bath room; chandeliers in parlors, and gas fixtures throughout. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, high stoop, No. 56 West 25th-st; house 20x53, let $8.6; house in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; located near Madison-square and Trinity Chapel; will be sold low and terms to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop brick house No. 78 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. It is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; price $8,500. Terms easy. Inquire of F. M. SHEPARD, No. 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET BEtween 4th and Lexington avs, two 4-story, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 9 and 11, with all the modern improvements; hard wood stairs, and front blinds and doors of parlor story, and in every way first-class. Call and see. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NO. 64 WEST 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs, a four story brown-stone house, 20 by 50; all the modern improvements. Terms of payment easy. Apply on the premises, or to E. LAWRENCE, No. 218 Fulton-st., over Ocean Bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES ON 2D-AV., NOS. 501, 503, 519, 521, 535, 563, 569. All of the above houses are new; are rented so as to pay from 10 to 12 per cent. Also two of the best corners on the avenues. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH 136½ East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 120 EAST 30TH-ST., brown stone, 20x45 feet, lot half the block, first-class, all complete. Price $7,600. mortgage to suit the purchaser. Inquire of A. AYRES, at the foundry in 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR 5th-av., west, in one of the best locations in the City; house well built, with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order; for further particulars address A. B., Box No. 1,786 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 109 13th-st., replete with every convenience, and in first-rate order. Will be sold low, with or without the furniture. Apply to J. M. VANDENBURGH, No. 123 Liberty-st.

DESIRABLE NEW-YORK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—To close an estate The house and lot No. 123 Fldridge-st.; lot 25 by 100; house 21 by 40. Inquire on the premises, or of H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.; distance about 100 feet east of Broadway, north side. Apply to RAYNER & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway; lowest price, $6,000 each.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS WANTED.—TWO or three lots wanted on 5th-av., facing or near the Central Park. Price must be reasonable. Payment will be made in first-class remunerative stocks, insurance and manufacturing, and mortgage. Address H, H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SEVERAL VERY desirable lots in the vicinity of Central Park for sale, very cheap. Address C. H. T., Box No. 270 Chatham-square Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 30 RUTGERS-st., in perfect order throughout, with the modern conveniences. Can be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LANDLORDS.—THE ADVERTISER IS HAVing repeated applications for houses and parts of houses in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Landlords can be supplied with desirable tenants by applying to
ROBT. E. BABB,
Real Estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE ADVERTISER IS authorised to sell about 6,000 acres of coal land in one of the recently-developed coal fields of Pennsylvania, from which 150,000 tons of coal were shipped last year. The coal is of the best quality for locomotives, sea steamers, iron furnaces, forges and all manufacturing purposes. It has been used for three years by the Pennsylvania Road, Northern Central and other roads, and pronounced, by those who use it, superior to any heretofore used. This land will be sold at a price which will realize an immense fortune to any parties who can purchase the whole 6 000 acres. Address Box No. 1,273 Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, lots on Avenue A, between 18th and 19th sts.; lots on 19th-st., near Avenue A, and lots on 17th and 18th sts., between Avenues A and B. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, ON LEXINGton-av., southest corner 39th-st., No. 163 a three-story brown stone front house, 24x50 feet, lot 80 feet, replete with the modern improvements and first-class finish. Inquire on the premises, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 280 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The 4-story and basement stone-front house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet by 60, lot 103 feet deep; house is modern, and will be sold on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE LOW—TO SETTLE UP AN ESTATE—A few very desirable residences in Brooklyn, located finely; some of them elegant buildings, and some of less pretension, suitable for moderate sized families. For full particulars inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 10, between 11 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 42 Grove st.; the house is in good order, and has all the modern conveniences, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 85 EAST THIRTYninth-st., between Lexington and 4th ave., house 20 by 53, high stoop and 4 stories, containing all the modern improvements. For terms, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, full size, No. 214 West 14th-st.; lot 25 by 103. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD BRICK house, in a good neighborhood, at from $5,000 to $8,000, for which $2,000 worth of farming lands will be given in part payment, balance in cash. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL STORES—THE stores Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st., 66 feet 8 inches front by 66 feet deep, excellent basements under the whole, all connected by large arches; four large vaults in front. Very desirable premises for a house doing a large business. Will be leased for three years from May 1 next. Apply to the occupants.

TO LET—FROM NOW TILL MAY 1 NEXT, AND probably longer, front and back parlor on first floor, front and back room and two bedrooms on third floor, of house No. 18 East 50th-st., first brick house east of 5th-av., on the block with Columbia College. Premises in good order, and no papering or painting. Apply on the premises, of SETH W. PECKHAM. Rent $300 per year.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING SITUATED ON the southwest corner of Fourth and Mercer sts. (now occupied by McKensie & O'Hara, plumbers, &c.) The premises will be rented for a term of years. The store and upper floors are large and commodious. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 Tenth-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSES TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—No. 162 East 14th-st., with modern improvements; No. 109½ St. Mark's-place, with English basement—from 1st May; No. 164 East 14th-st.; No. 203 East 19th-st.; and No. 161 East 12th-st. Rents moderate. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 10 Wall-st., or No. 136 1st-av., corner of St. Mark's-place.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of the large building at the junction of Canal and Walt sts.; well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. M. VANDENBERGH, No. 123 Liberty-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THE CORNER STORE NO 123 LIBERTYst. and Nos. 151 and 153 Greenwich-st., a desirable location for wholesale or retail trade. Inquire of J. M. VANDENBERGH, No. 123 Liberty-st., second floor. Also store No. 157 Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class four-story brown-stone high stoop house, above 28th-st., will be leased to a good tenant for two or three years on moderate terms. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

CANAL-STREET STORES TO LET.—ONE store, No. 248, between Elm and Centre, running through from Canal to Walker-st., with basement; one store and basement adjoining; steam-power if required. Inquire of JOHN GAUDU, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A DOUBLE cupola house, filled in with brick. Ten minutes' walk of Tremont depôt. For particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William, and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 76 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x100 feet; one 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewellers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE THREE UPPER FLOORS OF THE building, now being erected on the northwest corner of 4th and Greene sts. Possession given on 1st May next. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—CORNER BROADWAY AND WARren sts., 2d floor, front on Broadway; a large office room suitable for an Insurance Company or other purposes. Possession immediately. WM. H. CHILDS,
No. 262 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 121 9TH-ST., NEAR TO and west of Broadway. To be seen between 12 and 1. Inquire of JOHN WELLER, No. 713 Broadway. Rent $1,400. Will be painted and put in complete order.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 8 Bowery, well fitted up; has been occupied nearly 20 years for the clothing business. Possession can be had soon. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT OF STORE NO 13 Barclay-st., 25 by 75, beautifully lighted, on a lease of three years. Inquire of J. B. SPELMAN & SON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 82 WALL-ST., FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of JUNG & LOSEE, IN the basement; or R. EMERSON, Esq., fourth floor.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—STORE NO. 47 CEDAR-ST., WITH CELlar and sub-cellar, at a low rent. Apply to JOHN H. MORRELL, No. 129 Roosevelt-st., corner Front.

TO LET IN WALL-STREET—OFFICES ON first floor, suitable for banking or insurance business. Apply on the premises to
BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

DESK ROOM.—DESIRABLE DESK ROOM TO let in a good business location down town. Address OFFICE, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 33d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $13,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 007 Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of respectability is in want of rooms in a private family, with breakfast included. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address THOMAS HEWITTSON, Box No. 204 Post-office.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS.
Mad. MARTENSE, of Paris, desires to inform the ladies of New-York that her establishment combines three distinct departments, viz.:
DRESSMAKING, unsurpassed in style and finish.
UNDER CLOTHING, in all its variety.
GENERAL FAMILY SEWING.
And that while everything made is warranted to please the most fastidious in every respect, her charges are more moderate than can possibly be afforded by establishments with more restricted business and facilities. The utmost dispatch and most rigid adherence to punctuality will always be observed.
Able assistants, speaking French, English, German, and Spanish, always in attendance. References to best families in this City.
Sewing Machines and Operators sent into familes by the day or week. MADAME MARTENSE,
No. 189 Greene-st., two doors north of Bleecker.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME AND COMPLETE collection of minerals, especially European, put up in a neat oak chest of drawers, for a school or an amateur. Inquire at CLARK & AUSTIN'S, No. 3 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COTTAGES AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises.
P. S. HOES.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Fourteen miles from New-York, to let for a term of years; these well-known premises were fitted up last season for a first-class Summer boarding-house, occupied as such, and did a fine paying business; from 50 to 60 boarders can be accommodated; the furniture, all new, will be sold to a responsible tenant on satisfactory terms; the premises, consisting of 8 acres of land, with the buildings thereon, are within three minutes' walk of the Newark and West Bloomfield Railroad depôt, and the whole is one of the most picturesque, rural, finely shaded, and airy places in the State; there are six trains each way daily to and from New-York; possession as soon as desired. Apply to L. S. CRANE, or B. REYNOLDS, Administrators of W. Mingus deceased; or DAVID A. FRAME, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR sale or to rent, with 30 acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The grounds are well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also has a good kitchen-garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit trees in a thrifty, healthy condition; also, many fine ornamental trees about the house. The buildings and premises generally are in good condition, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land or any part of it will be let or sold with the buildings. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO SECURE A pleasant home for the Summer, within one hour's ride of New-York, can rent a large and commodious house near Astoria, within 3½ miles of Central Park. It is a most desirable and healthy locality, embowered in shade and fruit-trees, with a lawn of five acres, sloping to the Sound, and commanding a view of great beauty. Carriage barns, ice-house, &c., attached. And also, if desired, 50 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to
MERRIAM HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 42 acres, situate on the eastern slope of the mountain, between North and South Orange, adjoining the Lands of Lowell Mason, Esq., and commanding fine views of the surrounding country, New York, Newark, Elizabeth City, Staten Island, &c., &c. The place is easy of access, and only about three-quarters of a mile from the Valley Railroad station. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

AN UNFURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE —Wanted to lease, for two or more years, possession to be given on or before the 1st day of April. The health of the locality must be unexceptionable, the dwelling, out-buildings, &c., must be first-class, having from 20 to 30 acres of land attached, all in complete order. Must be within 1½ hours of the City br railroad, and not to exceed 1½ miles from the depôt. A person having such a place will address A. B C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, stating location, description and rent.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The Homestead Improvement Company are erecting at East New-York, near the Ridgewood Park, dwellings of any size or plan desired, costing $600 to $6,000; easy payments. East New York is accessible by three city railroads, and is growing rapidly. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4, or at East New-York.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDEVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

FOR SALE — IN FAIRMOUNTVILLE, WESTchester County, near West Farms Village, on high, elevated ground, with beautiful scenery around, a plot of ground containing 358 feet front on Woodruff-av., and 150 feet deep, a nice Gothic cottage, carriage house and stable, and well stocked with the choicest of fruit. To be appreciated, it must be seen. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 195 10th-av., near 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City property, a country seat convenient to depot, four acres beautiful land covered with fruit, house and out-houses new modern style, and complete. Two-thirds of purchase-money can remain for five years. Furniture, horses and carriages for sale also. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, at or below Tarrytown—one of moderate price, with a good modern house and necessary outbuildings, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, in exchange for a fine four-story brown stone house, eligibly situated between 5th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars and price B. G., Box No. 377, Post Office.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, N. J., two desirable dwelling-houses, suitable for gentlemen wishing a country residence and doing business in the City. Also, a farm of 30 acres for sale, two miles from Railroad station. For particulars inquire of MARTIN & CO., No. 66 Dey-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS residence with stable; the ice-house and other outbuildings complete. A handsome garden well supplied with fruit and flowers of the best varieties. For particulars inquire of ANGELL & CO., No. 158 Chambers-st., where a view of the premises can be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO SMALL houses and lots in Plainfield, N. J., pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt. Unimproved property in this City or its suburbs will be taken in Exchange. Apply to C. & J. BUSSELL, No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT on the premises, near the depôt.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE ADMINISTRATORS of WM. COVERT, deceased, will sell at public auction on Feb. 15, at 12 M., on the premises, situated on the Long Island Railroad, at Westbury, half a mile from the Westbury Station, and 23 miles from New-York, containing 119 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with large and commodious dwelling and out-buildings, nearly new and in good repair. By order of
ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate of
Kings County.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County of 125 acres, 4 miles from the City, in a good state of cultivation; new house; other good buildings; also, a man. And wanted to rent, a farm in Connecticut with the stock. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved City property, a farm of 210 acres, twenty miles by railroad from New-York; has a large two-story house, 75 by 30 feet, seven barns, two carriage-houses, barracks, milk-house, ice-house, &c. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton st., New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL FARM OF 20 to 30 acres, with dwelling-house, barn, &c., and within two hours of the City; rent not to exceed $500 per annum. Address, with full particulars, S. H. C., Box No. 1,407 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 48 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, within three minutes' walk of the ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS to let with board, separate or together, to a family or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at six. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av. No removal at May.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND ONE SMALL Rooms, handsomely furnished, can be had, with board, if applied for immediately, on very reasonable terms, at No. 724 Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family—separate rooms if desirable—at No. 58 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room and bedroom to let, with board; suitable for a family or gentlemen. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AN ELEGANT AND newly furnished room for gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, at No. 381 Pacific st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BEtween 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; no other persons taken; references required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a single furnished room, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, service, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th st.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address O. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, to a single gentleman, with gas and privilege of bath-room. Apply at No. 5 Ludlow-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

JABEZ H. NORTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND GENERAL AGENT,
Washington City, D. C.,
Respectfully offers his services to the public as Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in the prosecution of all kinds of Claims before the Executive Department of the Government; Passports, Pensions, Bounty Land and Land Patents speedily obtained. Particular attention will be paid in obtaining Land Patents which have, upon the discontinuance of the various Local Land Offices of the Western States, been returned to the General Land Office in Washington City.
Will attend to business before the several Courts, and Collections will receive prompt attention. The charges of the undersigned will be reasonable, and his best energies and capacity will be devoted to all matters of business that may be put into his hands. No attention paid to any communications asking information or advice without being accompanied with a fee.
JABEZ H. NORTON.

JANUARY 9, 1860.
For character and responsibility, he has been allowed the privilege to refer to the following named persons, viz:
Hon. Leory Morgan, Judge Supreme Court of New-York, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hon. John M. Jaycox, Canal Commissioner, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hon. Ira Harris, Judge Supreme Court of New-York, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. Amos Dean, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Hon. S. A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
Hon. John A. McClernand, M. C. from Illinois.
Hon. Isaac N. Morris, M. C. from Illinois.
Hon. James C. Robinson, M. C. from Illinois.
Hon. John A. Logan, M. C. from Illinois.
Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C. from Illinois.
Hon. James C. Allen, ex-M. C. from Illinois and Clerk of House of Representatives, U. S.
Hon. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senator from Minnesota.
Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, M. C. from Minnesota.
Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C. from Minnesota.
Hon. C. C. Washburne, M. C. from Wisconsin.
Nicholas Vedder, Esq., Washington, D. C.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY.
SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH in the Photo PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional ladies and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:
HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo.,
Nov. 19, 1857.
PROF. O. J

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1859		$1,696,901 53
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1860	$465,434 73	
Amount of interest received and accrued Jan. 1 1860	71,517 71	
Net amount of rents received and accrued Jan. 1, 1860	7,288 97	
Amount of endowment premiums	142 91	864,384 32
Total		$2,160,285 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$242,845 65	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, &c	35,647 09	
Amount paid for canceled notes, and return premiums on canceled policies, and for purchased policies	28,038 85	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	15,941 66	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to Physicians and Trustees	15,498 53	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges, and office expenses	6,028 05	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c	49,003 66	393 152 54
		$1,767,133 24

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$31,305 49	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	258,879 79	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	132,459 04	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	583,906 39	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life Policies bearing interest	75,315 85	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1860	30,550 38	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860	36,488 77	
Rents accrued up to Jan 1 1860	1,706 34	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	26,445 19	
	$1,767,133 24	

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1860, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALF. FREEMAN, M. D.,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
BENBY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORENZO ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	PLINY FREEMAN.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	

Medical Examiners, { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Second Mortgage Bonds,
Income Bonds,
And Stock,
Bought by
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1860. No. 39 William-st.

SEXTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No. 473 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through BRAND, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
H. P. KIDDER,
Boston, Feb. 2, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 402 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,	WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	JOHN D. SCOTT,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES HOY,
HERMANN MARCUSE,	ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
THOMAS ACHELIS,	
EDWARD SCHELL,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS were this day elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN THOMSON,	JOHN ROMER,
WM. RADFORD,	WALTER W. CONKLIN,
R. J. HART,	DAVID B. MOSES,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,	HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ABM. FRAZER,	JOHN SHOTWELL,
	ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next election, JOHN CASTREE, ALBERT VAN WINKLE and JOHN T. WILSON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on and after Jan. 16.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that day of February.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN P. MURRAY, Room 4 of the American Gas-light Journal, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

New-York, Jan 14, 1860.
MR. WILLIAM HAIRMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ELECTION.—THE ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, 44th-st. and 6th-av., Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Central Express Company will be held at No. 59 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9 1860 at 1 P. M. C. F LATHAM, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1859 and 1860, Pacific Insurance Scrip of 1858, 1859 and 1860, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray-st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISkies, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

MACHINERY.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for Growing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 33 William-st., Newark, N. J.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES of the manufacture of HITCHCOCK, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established. All sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by
CHARLES W. COOKE, No. 5 Astor Space,
No. 124 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—CAR WHEEL PRESS COMPLETE Price $85, cost $100. Inquire at TAYLOR'S Foundry, in 40th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 11,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executor of John C. Clarkson, deceased:

100 sh. Fulton Bank.	1 sh. Society Library.
112 sh. Merchants' Ex. B'k.	28 sh. Mechanics' Bank.
72 sh Tradesmen's Bank.	20 sh. North River Bank.
120 sh Bost and Prov. R.	20 sh. Equitable Fire Ins.
12 sh. N. Y. and N. H. R., (genuine stock.)	44 sh. N. J. R. & Trans.
95 sh N. Y Central R.	6 sh. N. J. R. & T. Scrip Stock.

$1,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 7 per cent. Bond of 1870.
$1,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad, 7 per cent. Bond of 1862.
$1,500 Hudson River Railroad 7 per cent. Bond of 1870.
$2,000 Hudson River Railroad 7 per cent. Bond of 1860.
$6,000 New-York Central Railroad 6 per cent. Bond of 1883.
$300 New-York Central Railroad Interest Scrip of 1883.
$12,000 Pennsylvania Coal 7 per cent Bond of 1861.
Regular Stock sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real estate sales any days required.

A. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 8.
The property of a gentleman leaving the City.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At the elegant residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
The Largest and Richest Assortment of Household Furniture and Works of Art offered at auction this season.
Superb carved rosewood 7⅓-octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, artistic bronzes, velvet carpets, statuary, oil-paintings by eminent artists, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, pier and mantel mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, Dresden and Sevres China ornaments, rosewood chamber furniture en suite, oak dining-room furniture, solid silver ware. China and glass-ware, wines, &c. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., auctioneers, will sell at public auction THIS DAY, all the furniture, &c., contained in the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st. The furniture was all made to order for the present owner by City makers, and is of the very best description. Descriptive catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION OF CITY BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS, AND BONDS AND MORTGAGES, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling, Esq., Referee:
$64,500 New-York City 6 per cent. (Central Park) Stock, due 1887, interest quarterly.
10 shares Bank of Louisiana, $100 each.
137 shares Bank of Orange County, $13 each.
60 shares North River Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
One of $8,000, one of $4,000, one of $3,500, two of $3,000 each, all on City property; interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.
Further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JAMES M. MILLER
Will sell at auction,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock,
At the Merchants' Exchange,
The following property:
House and lot northeast corner of Bowery and Rosevelt-st.; house and lot northeast corner of Bowery and Madison-st.; house and lot No. 450 Pearl-st., opposite William-st. 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at the option of the purchaser.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1860,
At 2 o'clock, at Col. Williams' Hotel, Peekskill, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable property:
The beautiful and desirable residence of the late Daniel R. Jones, consisting of a handsome 3½-story dwelling, containing 12 rooms, gas, &c., with extensive piazzas, arbors, carriage-house, &c., situated in the village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., with an acre of ground attached and finely shaded. It is well located and in first-rate order.
The valuable farm in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, N. Y., near Verplanck's Station, and 2½ miles below the village of Peekskill, containing about 80 acres, with several dwellings thereon, well located and ready for immediate improvement. Will be sold in parcels or together.
Terms easy. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
29 65TH AND 66TH STREETS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
ON 65TH-ST.—19 splendid lots on the north side, commencing 114 feet west of Broadway and running to within 100 feet of 10th-av.; sizes 25x100.4 each, (except one, which is 25x80.3.)
ON BROADWAY.—3 fine lots on the east side of Broadway, between 157th and 158th sts.
ON 158TH-ST.—(Adjoining above)—7 fine lots on the south side, commencing 105 feet 3 inches east from Broadway; size 25x99 11 each.
Terms liberal and sale positive. Maps, &c. at No. 17 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 8, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., special and peremptory sale of hotel furniture, manufactured by Roux and others, removed for convenience of sale from the private hotel at Clifton, Staten Island, consisting of elegant rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites, in brocatelle, reps and fancy worsted; about forty suites of bedroom furniture in rosewood, walnut, mahogany and enamel; hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, sheets, blankets, toilet sets, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; floor-cloths, matting, door-mats, stoves, clocks, window-shades, &c. Also, elegant dining room furniture, viz.: very fine and large oak extension tables, oak arm-chairs, cushioned seats; splendid oak etageres, mirrors, French China dinner and tea sets, glassware, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c. Also, two very fine billiard tables, whist and chess tables, bar-room furniture, &c. Also, a very large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale commences. The whole of the above is to be positively sold, as the owner leaves for Europe very soon. The furniture has been in use only a few months, and was made to order at a cost of $9,500.
ALSO,
Chandeliers, ormolu and bronze brackets, pendants, &c.
The above sale was postponed from Tuesday, Feb. 7, the foggy weather having prevented our receiving the furniture.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST OF TWENTY-NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 67TH, 68TH AND 69TH STREETS—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
67TH STREET—4 large lots south side, 106 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, each 25 feet in width and varying in depth from 121 feet 3 inches to 128 feet 9 inches.
68TH STREET—14 lots north side, 106 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, each 25x100.4.
69TH STREET—6 lots south side, 306 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, 25x100.4.
ALSO—A gore lot adjoining, having a front of 49 feet.
ALSO—Four large lots north side, 206 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, varying in width from 25 feet to 35 feet 3 inches, and in depth from 144.11 to 186.4.
76 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, or to R. S. EARLE, No. 45 William-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, 8th inst., (in addition to the Supreme Court sale), by order of the Administrators of ASA H. CARTER, deceased:
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad Company Convertible Bond of 1867.
130 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853, 1854 and 1857.
25 shares Park Bank, $100 each.
5 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
By order of the Executors of SAMUEL HENDRICKSON, deceased:
20 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $50 each.
For account of whom it may concern:
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
73 shares North American Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
Regular Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THAT LARGE plot of ground, 151x100, comprising six lots on the northwest corner of Leonard and Church sts., belonging to the estate of D. Mauran, deceased. FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
LEONARD STREET—The large and valuable lot of ground situated on the northwest corner of Leonard and Church sts., being 2o feet front on Leonard-st., and 100 feet on Church-st., together with the brick buildings thereon erected.
Also, the five lots adjoining on Leonard-st.; each lot being 25 feet front and 100 feet in depth.
TERMS—75 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.
Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
JAMES E. MAURAN, Executor.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of ancient Italian oil-paintings, formerly the property of an Italian nobleman; they are in their original state, comprising about 200 pictures, some in carved frames. Many of these pictures are of the highest class masters, viz.: Zucherelli, Caravagio, Van Dyck, Domichio Lorenzin Macchi, Messina, Pagani, Guado, Leonero, Guirlio, Ramano, Loca, and many artists whose works have seldom been brought to this country. They are now on exhibition in our Gallery. Those who are fond of ancient pictures will have an opportunity which seldom occurs for selecting works of real merit.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order Geo. N. Sanders, Esq., Navy Agent. A large quantity of oakum dust, manilla rope, shrinkings, wrought iron trimmings, canvas chippings, a number of adzes, anvils, braces and bits, brushes, scale beams, dish covers, chisels, table covers, drums drum-heads, fire engines, forges, filters, gridirons, gimblets, gauges, fish hooks hammers, hoops, hose, tea kettles, knives, locks, lanterns, planes, pile-preservers, saws, tin trumpets, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.; also, a quantity of boats, rice &c. List and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PROPERTY ON 10TH, 54TH AND 117TH STS. AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 117TH-ST.—Lot n. s., ab. 115 ft. w 4th-av.
ON 117TH-ST.—Lots s. s., 95 ft. e 4th-av.
ON 54TH-ST.—Lots s. s. 300 ft. w 2d av., 25x100.4 each. The street is graded, sewered, and assessments paid.
ON 10TH-ST.—The 3-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 264, s. s., 125 ft. e. 2d av; lo 20x26.7. The house covers the lot, contains gas, Croton, &c., and is well adapted for a small genteel family. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PLOT OF GROUND ON EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable improved lot of ground on East 16th st. Sixteenth-street—The two story and attic frame house, together with the brick stable and plot of ground on the north side of 16th-st., 25½ feet 8 inches west of Irving-place, and known as Nos. 63 and 65 East 16th-st. The plot is 59 feet front, 30 feet rear, and about 98 feet in depth on the longest side. For maps and full particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on Feb. 9, at 12 M., at Merchant's Exchange, house and lot No. 204 West 10th-st., three-story and attic, basement and counter cellar. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Two lots on 54th-st., 300 feet west 2d-av.
One lot on 117th-st., 115 feet west 4th-av.

RICHARDS & WHITING, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ A. M., 300 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, fresh and seasonable goods direct from the manufactories. Auction sales every Wednesday.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $1 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st., Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3.40 P. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany, Mail train—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train.
9 A. M.—Mail connects at Chatham for all stations on Western Railroad.
3:30 P. M.—Express also connects at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.
Baggage checked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 A. M. from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves last-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—Leave Flushing at 8, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, via SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:30 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 6:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M. and Piermont at 8:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Fork at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line, leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	47,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, FEB 1ST, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of three and a-half per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 13th inst inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK FEB. 1, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, 31 WALL-ST. NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 13th February, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after Monday the 13th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 14th inst.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb 3, 1860
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on the 13th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTRE, Antimony, Lead, 4t. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Feallasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

$25 ROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN Oval colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 8th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., the NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander,
for ASPINWALL, direct and will connect via PANAMA RAILROAD with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. R. BABY, Commander,
and proceed direct to SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate—on the wharf—at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S and FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS, by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $90.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERP

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder on Pomology—Dr. Grant on Grape Culture—Mr. R. G. Pardee on the Strawberry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1860.

A well-filled hall cordially welcomed Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, as he entered the Temple, last night, to deliver his lecture on "American Pomology." Mr. WILDER commenced by saying that he had accepted the polite invitation of Prof. PORTER at considerable inconvenience, for the purpose of bearing his testimony in favor of the present course of lectures. Whatever might be thought by profound scholars of the enterprise, he entertained no doubt that the mass of our practical and intelligent citizens would welcome it as the harbinger of a brighter day in the cause of progressive and general education. The honor of inaugurating this course belongs to gentlemen of Yale College—an institution second to no other in this land for large contributions to the Republic of Letters, for discoveries in the natural sciences, and for their application to the rural arts.

Few subjects exhibit so remarkably the progress of civilization as the increase of fine fruits. In the progress of Pomology two facts are worthy of special notice. First, the rapid multiplication of varieties; secondly, the high character of our criterion or standard of excellence. The lecturer here gave a historical account of the progress of fruit-raising, both in Europe and in our own country, mentioning that the first Pomological Societies in our own land, were the Pennsylvanian and Massachusetts in 1829, and that of New-Haven in 1850. Now there are more than 1,000. In 1817 there were no nurseries of any note in New-England. Now there are many. Then Western New-York was just beginning to be settled; now Rochester is the great pomological emporium of our country, and contains the largest commercial nursery in the world. It is estimated that the nurseries of Onondaga and adjoining counties contain fifty millions of trees for sale. Fruit was formerly a luxury; now it is numbered among the common bounties of Providence, and the most humble cottage is rarely without a fruit-tree or a grape-vine.

Our country has taken a leading part in this enterprise. Native fruits are fast supereeding foreign varieties. Formerly our only native grapes were the Catawba and Isabella. Now a Boston dealer buys two and a half tons at one time for his own trade. A mania now exists for American sorts, some of which will doubtless prove of excellence.

A kindred subject is the manufacture of wine. A Boston manufacturer produces annually, from the wild grapes grown on the Charles River, 20,000 gallons; Connecticut manufactures 200,000 gallons; Ohio, 80,000 gallons; Missouri has five millions of acres suited to grape culture.

All the strawberries used to be brought from the fields, now a cultivator in Massachusetts produces 160 bushels, valued at $1,300 per acre, and another in Connecticut more yet. Other parts of the country have improved equally with the East. A Boston apple dealer received last autumn 20,000 bbls. of apples from Niagara County, N. Y. In the fall and winter of 1858–9 Boston exported 120,000 bbls., mostly Baldwins. The progress of fruit culture is well illustrated in the returns of the fruit crop of Massachusetts. In 1845 it was valued at $744,000; in 1855 at $1,300,000, and in 1860 it will be 2,000,000 or over. The soil and climate of the South, contrary to common opinion, are favorable to the culture of fruit. There is an orchard in Georgia of 9,500 pear trees and another in Mississippi of 15,000. Many fruits nearly worthless North are rendered valuable under the warmer climate and genial sun of the South. One gentleman at the South sends North every year from seven to ten thousand dollars' worth of peaches. We can approximate to an estimate of the fruit crop of the United States from these examples, but who can tell what will be its importance when the numberless young trees planted in the Eastern and Middle States—when the vast vineyards and orchards now flourishing in the great Valley of the Mississippi, and in the Southern States, shall have arrived at maturity?

Col. WILDER next passed to the inquiry, "What are the best means of promoting this art and science?" First, thorough drainage and the proper preparation of the soil. The former is the great distinguishing feature of the terra-culture of the Nineteenth Century. It is to agriculture what the telegraph and steam are to commerce, and to the progressive civilization of the world. It is an indispensable condition of success in pomology. A pear tree standing over a sewer produced in a single year eight hundred perfect specimens of its fruit, while similar trees, outside the influence of the sewer, would hardly yield one hundred each, and these of inferior quality. Second, appropriate soil and location. No young tree should be placed where one of the same species had grown and decayed. A treatise which should specify upon scientific principles the particular locality and kind of soil adapted to each species and variety of fruit, would be a desideratum which some one would do well to supply. Third: Climate and meteorological agencies. Fourth: Manures and their application. Analyze your soil and your crop, and manure according to what you find the plant needs. Mulching is an excellent practice. Manure should be applied at or near the surface. An orchard should always be kept free from grass or weeds, and no other crop should be raised except when the trees are small, and even then only a few vegetables midway between the rows. When the trees arrive at maturity, cultivation should not exceed a depth of more than three or four inches; the roots should never be disturbed with the plow or spade. Fifth: The producing *from seed* new and improved varieties suited to each locality. Dr. VAN MONS discouraged hybridization. He believed it tended to degeneracy and imperfection, but he must have overlooked the fact that many of his choicest varieties may have been the result of natural impregnation, the pollen being conveyed from one kind to another by the breeze or by insects. Mr. KNIGHT, of the London Pomological Society, was in favor of it. The improvement of plants by this art is illustrated by the turnip crop of England, of whose importance DANIEL WEBSTER remarked: "England would fail to pay the interest of her national debt if turnips were excluded from her culture." But nature's theory is that like produces like, and the lecturer recommended the planting the most mature and perfect seed of the most hardy and vigorous sorts. Sixth: The cultivation of the pear, upon the quince stock. Some noted pomologists object to this, but some varieties succeed better on the quince than upon the pear, but they should always be planted upon a luxuriant soil, and be abundantly supplied with nutriment. They should be set out deep enough to cover the place where they were grafted 3 or 4 inches. In this way the pear would form independent roots and would combine the early fruiting of the quince with the longevity of the pear. They are well adapted for cities, where garden room is scarce, and for persons advanced in life, who, were they relying on the standard pear for fruit, would die without the sight thereof. Some of the best cultivators practice this plan. An orchard of half an acre, near Rochester, yielded 40 barrels, which were sold for $16 per barrel, making $640 for half an acre. Seventh: Pruning, which requires the exercise of the most careful judgment. The pruning knife of the pomologist is like the amputating knife of the surgeon, to be used only in cases of extreme necessity. Eighth: Preserving and ripening of fruit. Much progress has been made of late. Fall fruits have been kept till Spring. Summer fruits should be gathered before the ripening process commences. The pear, if left to ripen on the tree, forms fibre and farina, but when removed, and placed in a still atmosphere, sugar and juice. Fruits should be kept in a cool, dry and dark place. About 40° Fahrenheit is the best temperature, but different varieties require different treatment.

The lecturer concluded with a congratulation for those who were entering upon the inviting field of pomological culture. "The innate hope to regain a 'Paradise Lost,' inspires even the most humble to have a country home, and to embellish that home with fruits and flowers. * * * The mission of the pomologist is to multiply our varieties of good fruit—to increase their abundance—to scatter them profusely along the rugged path of life, and thus would he extend the sphere of rational enjoyment, dignify labor, adorn our beloved land with orchards, gardens and vineyards, and fulfill one of the great purposes of our being—to promote the health and happiness of our fellow-men."

Col. WILDER was warmly applauded at the close of his lecture, and similar demonstrations were made during the progress of its delivery.

The last *Homestead* contains the following in relation to this gentleman: "At the recent meeting of the United States Agricultural Society, the grand gold medal of honor was awarded to Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER as 'the founder, first President and constant patron of the Society.' It is the largest and most valuable medal ever struck in America."

DR. GRANT, OF DELAWARE, ON GRAPE CULTURE.

At the appointed hour or thereabouts, Dr. C. W. GRANT, the famous cultivator of the Delaware grape, at Iona, N. Y., commenced his lecture on grape culture. He began by saying that we had no absolute knowledge of the vine as it came from the hands of the Creator, but we may suppose it to have been like circumstanced with man himself, and like him susceptible of vast improvement. There is no subject of the vegetable kingdom so dear to man as the vine—none so tractable in his hands, and none by its product so fitted to bear the spirit upward in gratitude and love to the Father.

The wild vine acquires great size, and under favorable circumstances reaches dimensions almost beyond belief; but, for garden and vineyard purposes, great size is not required. In Palestine and Persia, almost fabulous stories are told of its size and age, and of the flavor of its fruit; but, in the latter particular, it cannot compare with the fruit of European vineyards. The same is true of the wild vine of Italy and Greece. All the better varieties of European grapes originally came from Asia, and are of one species. The wild vines of this country are doubtless of foreign origin, though one of great remoteness. Many of them have been introduced into the vineyard, but have not long remained in favor. It is in the garden and the vineyard that we must study the vine in order best to understand its capabilities. The wines of France—fitly called "noble," "generous," "heart-cheering"—are produced only by the greatest care. So of the wines of Germany, where the vine needs covering in Winter in order to preserve it. Alcohol is of no consequence in such wines as these, not even for preservation, and the production of such wines is the highest triumph of skill in cultivation yet attained. The principal subject under consideration, however, is the production of grapes for the table; but wine-making is receiving attention, and twenty five years will hardly pass ere the people of at least the Southern half of this my native State, who have never failed to offer thanks to the Giver of harvests, will, with heartfelt joy, praise the Giver of the vintage, and look for its coming as the crowning of the season. But wine-making is an art which must be learned by patient toil and constant devotion. Grape-growing, however, commends itself to everybody. The methods are so obvious that there is a certainty about it belonging to no other culture.

After speaking of growing grapes for the sick, to be used instead of wine, the lecturer passed to the consideration of pruning. To those who do not believe in pruning, he had nothing to say, but to those who do, he offered in the first place a few definitions in order to a better understanding of the subject. *Shoots* are the growth of one year. The *short* spur is the stump cut back to one bud; when to two, three or four buds, a *long* spur; with more than four buds a *cane*, unless from some special circumstances it receives a special name. When two shoots spring from a stump near the ground, forming a fork, and at pruning time have the shoots cut to the length of a foot or so, and are destined to have bearing shoots grow from them, they are called *thighs*—in some positions, *arms*.

The first object of pruning is to bring the vine within reasonable limits. We also turn its attention to fruit bearing, not to wood making. Moreover, we plan the distribution of fruit, even before the buds have sent forth the shoots which are to bear it. The vine produces three kind of buds—the primary, the secondary, and the auventitious.

The lecturer next proceeded to show from drawings the method of pruning and training the vine, giving at the same time hints in the cultivation. Manure should always be well rotted before being applied—the more nitrogenous the better, as manure of this kind absorbs the moisture from the atmosphere, thus keeping the plant from drouth. The ends of the bunches should be cut off, that the rest may ripen perfectly. A trellis a few inches from the wall, say three or four, will perfect the larger fruit, a stagnant atmosphere being formed behind the trellis which effects this; but to get the vinous flavor, a greater distance, from nine to eighteen inches, is necessary. A trellis should be twelve feet wide, and the vine should be planted five feet from the wall.

MR. PARDEE ON THE STRAWBERRY.

Mr. R. G. PARDEE, of New-York City, gave his first lecture this afternoon on the Strawberry. He came, he said, to speak of facts, not theories. He had tried to grow strawberries for many years by high culture, but without success. He determined to experiment till he should discover the cause of the failure. He had done so, and could now grow them as cheaply as potatoes. The following, according to his experience, is the best method: Select a warm, moist, but exposed situation; for early berries, let it slope to the East or South; for late ones, to the North. The soil should be a fine, gravelly loam. Avoid high, barren soils, and those which are wet. To prepare the soil, make it clean; underdrain, leaving the grain open at both ends to allow the circulation of air. Pulverize at least two feet in depth, making 10 per cent. of the soil as fine as superfine flour. For manures, apply 30 bushels of unleached ashes and 12 bushels of lime slacked with water holding 3 bushels of salt in solution to the acre. Transplanting should be done with great care, and the rootlets of the plant injured as little as possible. The best time to transplant is in the Spring, though with care it may be done any time during the Summer. The lecturer said he would, in starting a new bed, place the plants three feet apart each way, and allow them to spread till they were only twelve inches from each other. Nearer than this they should never grow. The beds should be mulched with tan bark, straw or some such material to the depth of half an inch, no more. This keeps down weeds and keeps all but the strongest runners from taking root. Water may be added with great advantage in large quantities, except during the flowering and ripening periods, provided always it does not stand and become stagnant on the soil. After this preparation little attention is needed. The hoe should never be used about the plants, as it injures the roots. Field culture differs little from garden culture. The productiveness of the strawberry about New-York does not average more than 40 bushels to the acre. There is no difficulty in raising 150 bushels under the cultivation he recommended. In the Winter the plants should be lightly covered.

The strawberry may be made ever bearing by entirely preventing the growing of runners. This may be done by planting in soil composed of three-quarters river sand and one-quarter woods-mould. This dwarfs the plant and makes it ever-bearing. The staminate and pistilate plants need not be grown within thirty or forty feet of each other. Seedlings are easily raised. The analysis of the plant differs in different places. The best six varieties are Wilson's Seedlings, Hooker's Seedling, Longworth's Prolific, Hovey's Seedling and Burr's New Pine. There are many others nearly as good. Wilson's Seedling is very prolific; 260 berries, many of them large ones, have been grown on a single plant.

To-night a discussion on the grape.

AGRICOLA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The interest in the Convention increases daily. Strangers are present from various parts of the country. On Wednesday Messrs. ALLEN and PARKER will address the Convention on "Pomology." Discussions take place each evening.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—The Commencement Exercises of the Brooklyn Normal School will take plaes in the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, this evening....RICHARD A. WILLIAMS, late foreman of Hose Company No. 2, W. D., has been presented with a gold watch by the members of that Company, as a token of their regard....A skating club was organized in South Brooklyn Monday night, by the election of the following officers: WM. FREEPENBURGH, President; D. M. TREADWELL, Vice-President; D. CROCKER, Secretary....The St. Vincent de Paul (R. C.) Association have applied for permission to instruct the children of Roman Catholic parents in the Truant Home. The matter is in the hands of the Truant Law Committee....The City Railroad Company, in response to the action of the Common Council, say that as to the matter of reducing fares, they do not acknowledge the authority of the Board to direct them in the matter, but they nevertheless will try the experiment of four cent fares, but will take the liberty of charging five cents again whenever the Company deem it for their interest to do so. As to the matter of increasing their accommodations they propose to do just as they please, consulting their own convenience and interest rather than that of the people, or obeying the orders of the Aldermen. ....The patentees of "Dickerson & Sickles' cut-off" have warned the authorities of this city not to use the "cut-off" on the pump engine at East New-York.... The Board of Aldermen, at their last meeting, adopted a resolution asking the Legislature to pass a bill, now before that body, authorizing the authorities of this city to raise $1,000,000 on bonds to construct a public market....WILLIAM INGLISS, formerly a well-known resident of this city, has recently been sentenced to the Illinois State Prison for ten years, upon conviction of forgery at Chicago.

KING'S COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—BEFORE JUDGE GARRISON, JUSTICES STILWELL AND STRYKER.—The February Term of this Court, for the transaction of criminal business, was opened yesterday morning, when the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:

1. JAMES A. PERRY, Foreman.		
2. S. W. Sneden,	9. M. K. Moody,	16. B. P. Sherman,
3. T. Suydam,	10. J. Tapscott,	17. J. O. Low,
4. F. S. Trowb'ge,	11. A. G. Kipp,	18. Lewis Morris,
5. S. S. Stilwell,	12. D. Mundel,	19. G. W. Simpson,
6. J. A. Stevens,	13. W. S. Tisdale,	20. W. R. Sheldon,
7. G. Hutchins,	14. Jer. Mundell,	21. G. H. Studwell,
8. J. M'Conochie,	15. N. E. May,	22. Jacob Parker.

After the usual charge, the Jury retired to their labors. Several prisoners accused of minor offences were arraigned. Several prisoners pleaded guilty, when RICHARD BLACKBURN was placed on trial for assault and battery with intent to kill. The case was still on at the adjournment of the Court.

THE ANNOYANCE RENEWED.—The boys who attend the Public School in Degraw-street have renewed the practice of fighting among themselves. Yesterday a woman was severely injured in consequence of being struck with a stone hurled by one of the combatants. For a time the watchfulness of the Police suppressed the annoyance, but it will be necessary for them to renew their vigilance, and make examples of some of the trangressors, if they desire to cause it to cease altogether.

SUPPOSED CASE OF ACCIDENTAL POISONING BY A DRUGGIST.—Coroner HORTON was called upon yesterday to investigate a case, where the death of a woman, residing at No. 64 Hoyt-street, was caused, as is supposed, by the mistake of a druggist in putting up arsenic instead of magnesia, as ordered. The Coroner will attend to the case this morning.

SKATING AT BOSTON.—The Bostonians are enjoying a series of skating contests on the Park in that city. On the 4th inst., the match was for ladies, once round the course, or one-half mile, and was won by Mrs. GEORGE FARNHAM, of Lowell; time 2:59; she receiving the first prize of a silver goblet, valued at $25. The second prize was won by Miss ADDIE FOGG, of Boston; time 3:11—a beautiful pair of Murphy's rockers. The second race was of five miles, for gentlemen, the prizes being—1st, a silver goblet, valued at $35; 2d, a pair of Murphy's skates. The first prize was won by GEO. E. LAWRENCE, and the second by EMERY LAWRENCE.

THE SANFORD-STREET EXPLOSION.

Investigation Before Coroner Horton and a Jury—Contradictory Testimony.

SECOND DAY.

The Coroner's Jury reassembled at the City Hall at 1½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, when the investigation was proceeded with. The case will be concluded to-day.

THE TESTIMONY

Samuel Woodruff sworn: Is a general machinist, and resides in Hartford, Conn.; I furnished Ames, Moulton & Co., with engine and boilers; I made a contract with them for a fifty-horse engine and three boilers, round water front, twenty-four feet long, forty-two inches diameter, two flues in each; the shell is No. 4 iron; flues, No. 5 iron; water front, inside and out, both thicknesses, No. 3; brick head, three-eighths; front head, five-sixteenths; these boilers, before they left our works, were proved by cold water pressure, one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch; we put a steam gauge on the boiler, fill the boiler with cold water, then apply a pump and force the water in until we get the requisite pressure; it is said by many that 110 to cold water pressed, is equal to 120 or 125 pounds steam; I should consider these boilers perfectly safe at 150 pounds to square inch; these boilers were made as good as we knew how to make them in every particular; in estimating the horse-power of a steam engine, it is a 60 pounds pressure to a square inch on the boiler; Mr. Ames did not know what he wanted himself; he talked with me, and I told him what I thought he wanted; he asked my price, and I told him; he agreed to the price, without any abatement; it would be justice to Mr. Ames to say, my reputation turned the scale with him as regarded the price; we have made a large number of those boilers; within the last four years we have turned out about three hundred tons of them, and this is the only one that has given out; Mr. Eastman was sent here by us to put up and complete the work, according to our custom; the work was turned over to Ames & Co.; Eastman has been in our employ some fourteen or fifteen years; he was trustworthy; he has put up a great many engines; I was here several times to see him when he was putting these boilers up; I saw him last about three weeks ago; Mr. Eastman had nearly completed—he was waiting for some pipe to finish; I have been there since the explosion; I have no doubt that the explosion was caused by the globe-valve being shut; no steam can escape having a good fire under the boiler; the water evaporates and is converted into steam; consequently the more steam you have the less water; I think the water was reduced until the flue became bare and heated, all the time the pressure of the steam increasing; the flues collapsed, or floated, and then the boiler burst; the usual way is one safety-valve; to my recollection I have never made any boilers in any other way.

H. S. Welles, contractor, sworn: Resides at the Pierrepont House; has examined the exploded boiler, the same day it exploded, in company with Samuel McElroy, engineer; after looking at the fragments in the ruins of the building, went to the part of the boiler in the yard; the quantity of mud in the boiler surprised me—so much that I felt that it was impossible for it to have been generated in the boiler; the inside of the boiler was coated with it nearly all around; to satisfy myself, I knocked off specimens of the mud and brought it home. [Mud produced and examined by jury.] Witness continued: I think that mud must have been put into the boiler after the explosion; think the iron in the boiler of the very best quality, and the workmanship good, so far as I could judge.

Margaret Bostwick sworn: Resides in Spencer-street, near Park-avenue; I know Mr. Eastman; he boarded with me for a few weeks; saw him Thursday evening previous to the explosion, between five and six o'clock; he remained at my house that evening until between six and seven o'clock, and then he said he was going to New-York to meet some friends; he went and returned after I had gone to bed—he said it was one o'clock; he excused himself for being out so late by saying that he was at the fire in Elm-street, and heard the screams of the children burned; he did not think it was late, the time had passed so quick at the fire; told him he had better go to bed, and gave him a warm iron to put to his feet; he said he hardly knew how to sleep for thinking of what he had heard; he took the iron and went to bed, and told me to wake him at half-past six o'clock next morning; saw him next in the morning, about twenty minutes before seven o'clock; asked him how he slept, and he said very well, and said that his finger was better; he eat breakfast and left the house about ten minutes past seven o'clock; he was not much excited when he came from New-York; he appeared as usual the next morning; it would take a person about three or four minutes to go from my house to the factory.

To Juror—Keep my time with the guns (at Navy-yard;) don't know that my time and Mr. Eastman's were the same.

William Burdun, sworn: Machinist, Brooklyn, resides at No. 41 Concord-street; have seen the ruins in Sanford-street; saw the remains of the boiler; I received a piece of the boiler from the Coroner, and examined it; found the iron a very good piece of iron; I found no defect in the quality of the iron; the boiler seemed to be well made, with the exception that some of the sheets were rather light iron; the light iron was in the upper part of the boiler; the piece of iron I received corresponded with the top of the boiler near the fire-box; that portion of the boiler was rent asunder with the rest.

Q.—Was that iron so thin as to render it unsafe with sixty pounds of steam? A.—That iron might have stood that pressure with safety.

Q.—Would it stand a hundred pounds with safety? A.—I should not want to trust it; boilers are generally made to stand three times the amount of pressure that is expected to be used.

Q.—Are you in the habit of making boilers to stand that test? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would you have used such iron for such boilers? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was the thickness of that iron? A.—It was No. 5 by the gauge—the sample I received.

Q.—How thick is No. 5 iron? A.—It is an eighth and a sixteenth of an inch thick.

Q.—What size boiler would you have put in that place? A.—Twenty-four inch; I put No. 4 iron in a 24 inch boiler, which is a size thicker than No. 5.

Q.—Have you any idea of the cause of the explosion? A.—My idea is, that the braces immediately over the dome gave way; it might have been done by the ordinary pressure of steam; there are three causes which might have led to the explosion. *First*—Sometimes in moving boilers the bolts get out of their braces, when they are first put up, by the jarring of the truckage and cartage of the boiler to its place; and if one of these bolts should get out, the whole would be weakened; and if steam should be got up with one of these bolts out, the ordinary pressure of steam would naturally cause an explosion. The want of water would be another cause of explosion; and the mode of having the stop-cocks and only one safety-valve might be another cause. One safety-valve is not safe.

Q.—It is in evidence that a week previous to the explosion there had been 80 pounds pressure, would that not be an indication that the braces were all right? A.—It would; any of our mechanical works on the strength of iron show that No. 5 iron would bear brobably three times the pressure of the ordinary pressure required to drive that engine; when we test such boilers it is customary to test them under a water pressure of 200 pounds to the inch, and then give a certificate that they will be perfectly safe with 75 pounds of steam, the ordinary pressure usually required to run high pressure engines; my opinion about the immediate cause of the explosion was, that it was owing to a greater pressure being on the boiler—more than it was able to bear; probably caused by the carelessness of the engineer in not opening the cock that communicated with the other two boilers, and on account of there not being a safety valve to each boiler. Those boilers were built on the locomotive principle.

To Jurors—When I put up three boilers, I put on a safety valve to each boiler; one valve is just as safe, but there is the more danger from neglect; iron will stand no more pressure from steam than water.

John M. Weeks, sworn: Resides at No. 411 Myrtle-avenue; is one of the United States Inspectors of Steamers for the District of New-York; examined this boiler—the remains of it on the second day after the explosion; on going up on Sunday I found the place fenced up, and could not get in, and all I could see was the fire-box and dome; then discovered that the steam stop-cock of that boiler was closed, which made me feel anxious to examine further, and induced the policeman to let me go in; found the steam-valve stem bent where it entered the stuffing-box, and the valve firmly in its seat; the manner in which the valve was bent indicated that it must have been bent when the valve was down on its seat, for, if the valve had been open, the stem would have bent lower down and the valves could not have been screwed in; then went to another portion of the boilers, into which the feed-pipe was inserted; I noticed that the cock opening into the boiler from the feed-pipe was firmly closed, so that no water could be injected into the boiler or steam escape; then examined the flues of the boiler and found them collapsed—in such a manner and with such violence where the sheets was joined as to drive the heads of the rivets through and break the iron on the opposite side of sheet; there was sufficient evidence to show that the water had been below the top of the flue; the upper part of the flue had become heated and by the pressure of the steam downward had altered its shape; after having lost its cylindical form, the strength of the arch (of the flue) was destroyed and hence the collapse; the other portion of the boiler, the iron, appeared to be of good quality; the only true way to tell the quality of iron is by testing it; the bracing between the top of the dome and the top of the arch appeared to be sufficiently strong, as did all of the socket bolts and braces; witness is confident that the cause of the explosion is the want of water or the negligence of the Engineer in charge. The flues were No. 5 iron; the shell appeared to be thicker; I should judge it No. 4; I have known twenty-inch flues to be made of No. 5 iron; those flues are only fourteen inches; I consider No. 5 iron amply thick enough for that size flue; it would be safer, however, to have it thicker; did not examine the fire box and shell particularly, as it was so jagged, but judge it was No. 4 iron; it is *not* a general custom with land or stationary boilers to have more than one safety-valve; these were not locomotive boilers; they are single flue boilers, and not in any way locomotive boilers; the greatest called for by the United States is to allow two-thirds of steam of what we have of cold water pressure, or in other words the United States Inspectors would have allowed them 73⅓ pounds of steam on these boilers.

To Juror—I think that the explosion could have been avoided if the engineer had attended to his business.

Thomas Ackerman sworn: Steam-boiler maker; resides at No. 69 North Fourth-street; Mr. Hammel called at my place and requested my brother to go down to get pieces of the iron to have them tested; went down and selected three pieces from different parts of the boiler; I took one piece to the Morgan Iron Works, one piece to Neptune Iron Works, and retained one piece myself; The piece we retained we tested, and found it to be the best quality of iron. On one piece it was drawn thin on the edge, so that it would gauge two or three different sizes—and this shows that it was good iron.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner adjourned the further hearing of the case until 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

[Advertisement.]

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, and your faults, go to Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 7.

$1,000	United St. 5s, '74	100¾	320	Erie Railroad	9
13,000	Tennesse 6s '90	88	5	do	8¾
5,000	do	b60 88¾	50	Hud. River R	s60 40½
9,000	Missouri St. 6s	80¾	50	do	c 40¾
5,000	N. Y. Cen. B. '76	100¾	150	do	c 40¾
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	95	100	do	s60 40¾
2,000	do	95½	50	Harlem Railroad	9
6,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs	50	25	Illinois Central R.	58½
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1 m.	102¾	150	do	58¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	98	300	Reading Railroad	38¾
7,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 p.c 1 m. S. F. Con. Bs.	93	1200	do	s15 38¾
2,000	Mich. So. & S. F. Bs.	55	300	do	b3 39
1,000	Goshen Br. bds.	56	150	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	13¾
3,000	Del. Lack. & W. 1m	95	100	do	13¾
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	89	120	Panama Railroad	130¾
5	Mkt. Bank	101	100	do	b60 131
15	Park Bank	106¾	200	do	s60 130¾
5	Artisans Bank	80	50	do	130¾
5	Metropolitan Bk.	107	100	do	b60 130¾
8	do	107¾	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	86
10	Union Bank	99	25	do	86¼
10	Penn. Coal Co	84½	160	Galena & Chic. R.	58½
54	do	85	120	do	58¾
510	Pacific M. S. Co	80	100	do	58¾
100	do	s30 79¾	50	do	s15 58¼
50	do	s30 79½	250	Clev. & Toledo R.	19¾
100	do	s30 79	50	do	19¾
50	do	79	400	do	s30 62½
350	do	s30 78¾	150	do	b30 62½
650	N. Y. Cen. R	c 70¾	250	do	c 62½
350	do	s15 70½	100	do	b60 62¾
50	do	b30 70¾	65	Mil. & Miss. R.	2½
50	do	b60 70¾	25	Del. L. & W. R.	60
100	do	b3 70¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74	100¾	100	Reading Railroad	38¾
2,000	E. Cvt. Bds. '71	28¾	500	do	39
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	50	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	6
4,000	Ill. Freed. Bds	98¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 13¾
4,000	N. J. Cen. 3d M. B.	100	150	Panama Railroad	130¾
14	Am. Ex. Bank	98½	50	do	s10 130¾
50	Bank of Commerce	96	100	do	b60 131¼
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	15¾	150	Ill. Central R.	56¾
11	Erie Railroad	8¾	10	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	86
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s10 78¾	400	Gal. & Chi. R.	58
100	do	79	500	do	b30 58
100	N. Y. Cen. R	70¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 62½
100	do	b15 70¾	1000	do	s60 62¾
100	do	s10 70¾	500	do	b60 62¾
100	do	s30 70¾	100	do	62¾
25	N. J. Cen. R	100½	700	do	63¾

TUESDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

There was a fair amount of business at the Stock Exchange to-day. The general tone of the market was irregular, and upon the whole not especially satisfactory at the close to the speculators of either class. The change in prices from yesterday afternoon is not important. The Railway Bonds, if anything, were rather firmer, and Panama shares decidedly so, selling at 131 ¾ cent., and that price bid cash at the close. Less than half the usual average business was done in New-York Central shares, and the contest against the stock is less decided since the price fell to about 70@70¼ ¾ cent., ex-dividend. Both buyers and sellers appear disposed to wait the progress of legislation at Albany, the preliminary movements of which threaten to pass the *Pro Rating* measure through one or two readings in the lower House, while the general conviction is that it cannot become a law with the concurrence of either the Senate or the Governor. The latter is committed in favor of *Tolling* the Roads, but this is not the object aimed at by the "league" who are moving on the lower House, nor is it likely, at present, to be adopted as the alternative of the other measure. The sales of the Stock opened this morning at 70½, and left off 70¼ ¾ cent. The sellers for the *Bear* account in the afternoon were rather disposed to increase their contracts against Galena and Chicago and Chicago and Rock Island. The market took 1,000 shares of the latter, at 62¼, seller 60 days, and about 2,000 shares, at 62¼@62⅜ cash; the cash price closing 62⅜ ¾ cent. Galena had less support, and after selling at 58 on the printed list, fell to 57⅞ at the close. Reading shares steady, at 39 ¾ cent. Michigan Southern, $6 for the common, and $13½ for the preference shares, as on Monday afternoon, but with less demand. After the English orders of yesterday were filled, Erie was less firm, selling at $9@$9⅜. The Bonds of the Company, however, were at the full bids of yesterday, the 4th Mortgage 1 ¾ cent. better; and the Bonds of the New-York Central and Illinois Central were also firm and in request. Illinois Central shares ¼@½ ¾ cent. better. State Stocks in moderate demand only. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail continue from 80 to 78¾, closing about 79½ ¾ cent

The additional demand for Exchange to-day for the Boston mail, which closed at 1½ o'clock P. M., was mostly of a moderate trade character, the rates remaining 108¾@109 on London, and f.5.20½@f.5.18¾ on Paris. The Banking-houses were the buyers of some parcels of Southern bills at 108¾ on London, and f.5.20¾ on Paris. The supply of Exchange making at the South continues large, 133,000 bales being drawn against this week, but the bulk of the bills fall into strong hands, and present rates are fairly maintained. The following is the Cotton movement for the week and season;

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	2,933,000	2,471,000	1,483,000	2,015,000	1,987,000
Ex. to G. Br'n.	1,227,000	762,000	524,000	541,000	763,000
Ex. to France.	335,000	273,000	190,000	204,000	260,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	177,600	216,000	126,000	143,000	190,000
Total Exports.	1,739,000	1,281,600	840,000	888,000	1,213,000
Stock on hand.	1,040,000	920,000	622,000	786,000	598,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports.	165,000	132,000	110,000	72,000	82,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	85,000	61,000	40,000	63,000	50,000
Ex. to France.	22,000	5,000	13,000	9,000	28,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	26,000	16,000	11,000	9,000	13,000
Total Exports.	133,000	82,000	63,000	86,000	91,000

The export feature is the more active demand for France, in regard to which the telegraphic advices are of a larger movement this week than the foregoing printed report of last week. In regard to the extent of crop, the Circular of Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. says that the estimates at the South, owing to the large receipts for two weeks, are again increased, and four and a half millions, with some even higher, are now indulged in. The bulk of the receipts at New-Orleans are now coming in from Red River and other tributaries. The consideration of crop, however, is overborne by the immense scale of consumption now going on in Europe, and especially in England. When the last steamer left Liverpool, that market had already taken about 360,000 of the 465,000 bales in excess of last season, as shown in the above table, and yet the free sales of the week, at very full prices, added up the large total of 103,000 bales. Another influence on price, as against the heavy crop prospect, is the fact that of the 3,851,000 bales marketed last year, 3,841,000 bales were actually consumed by 31st December, of which 773,000 bales were taken by the mills in the Northern States at home, and the remainder in England and on the Continent.

We have no changes to note in the rates or demand for Money from yesterday's report. There is a fair demand, on tempor